BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1852.....NO. 19.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

B. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. BILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,
General Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

Ellis & Mitchell, G. R. French, R. H. Grant, C. Myers, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9, 1851—35-tf

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,
Commission Merchant,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C.
25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & C. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-tim]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. McMillan, S. Davis.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions. Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. P. EVERIETT.

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT.

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Potter & Kidder,	John Dawson,
G. W. Davis,	O. G. Parsley,
Barry, Bryant & Adams,	E. P. Hall,
George Harriss,	Edward Cantwell,
	Wilmington, N. C.

October 24, 1851 7-1y

V. R. PEIRSON,

AGENT and Commission Merchant, for the sale of Boots and Shoes, Wilmington, N. C. [7-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

CIGARS. 50,000 imported Havana, various brands; 34,000 Domestic, *low prices*. For sale by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

SUPERIOR GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES.—For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N C., Oct. 3, 1851 23

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law.
DUPLIN COUNTY. }

ORDERED by the Court, that the rule heretofore made, that the State Docket shall be called on Monday of the Term be rescinded, and that hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up as heretofore, and the calendar of criminal cases called on Thursday of each Term; and the Clerk of the Court is instructed to publish notice of this order, to the end that suitors, witnesses, and others, may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Teste, H. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1851 16-tf

NOTICE.—I will sell at the Court House door, in Elizabeth, on the first MONDAY in February, 1852, a valuable HOUSE AND LOT, in said town, if not disposed of before. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber or to J. C Wooten, Elizabethtown.
Dec. 19, 1851—15-tf J. K. MELVIN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } Court of Equity.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1851.

James S. Devane and others, } Original Bill, and for sale of
vs. } Land.
Stewart Devane and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Jones and wife Ann Elizabeth, —— McPhail and wife Margaret, and Nancy Devane, James Devane, and Ireton Devane, infants, heirs at law of Ireton C. Devane, deceased—John Kerr and wife Mary Jane, Thomas D. Bourdeaux, J. Gage and wife Eliza, and —— Gordon, an infant, heirs at law of Anthony D. Bourdeax, deceased, and William R. K. Devane, Peyton R. Devane, Stephen L. Dishson and wife Elizabeth J., and Livona Elizabeth and Lycena Vandozen Devane, infants, heirs at law of Patrick S. Devane, deceased, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and answer complainants' bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Thomas D. Meares, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1851, and seventy-sixth year of American Independence. THOS. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Dec. 12, 1851 [Pr. adv. $5 56] 14-6t

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having acquired some knowledge of the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, is desirous of introducing those of the most approved kinds to the Farmers and Planters in North Carolina.—He has made such arrangements with E. Whitman, Jr., & Co., and R. Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore, (two of the most extensive houses in the country,) that he can furnish at short notice any articles in their line. Farmers and Planters wishing to keep up with the improvements of the age, will do well to give him a call. All Implements will be sold at their catalogue prices, which can be had gratis, by calling at his store—sign of the Turk, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

N. B.—No commissions charged to the purchaser.
Dec. 16, 1851—15-3m D. L. BURBANK.

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above article that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. Wood, or J. M. Robinson, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 36-3d—10-wtf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carolina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or Henry Nutt, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.
Little River, S. C., Nov. 14th. 1851 10-3m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

Isaac Wells, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There are upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers:

1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lockwood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill.

400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also,

A lot containing 3 acres, and lying within a few hundred yards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road. A desirable site for a country store.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to U. W. ROURK.
Brunswick Co., Aug. 1, '51. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Benjamin C. Moore, deceased, at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D. 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator to make payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. S. LARKINS, Executor.
December 15, 1851 17-6

General Notices.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, will be sold upon the premises, on Saturday, the 14th of February next, the Lands of the late Jacob Newkirk, on the South side of Doctor's Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Alderman and others, containing THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, more or less. Fifty Dollars to be paid in cash, and twelve months credit for the residue. Bond and approved surcties required.

THOS. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Jan. 9, 1852 [Pr. adv. $2 35] 18-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, the 24th instant, will be sold, on the premises, a TRACT OF LAND lying on both sides of the Main Road, and on the North side of Little Burgaw, containing SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES, being the same Land which was devised by William Highsmith to the subscriber.

A credit of six months will be allowed, and the purchaser will be required to enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from date.
Jan. 9, '52—18-3t] MARY E. ARMSTRONG.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st ultimo, at the 8th mile place on the Newbern Road, a small LIGHT BAY HORSE; has a white streak in his forehead, with the initials "O. S." on one of his thighs.

Five Dollars reward, and reasonable expenses, will be paid for his delivery to Mr. H. W. Foy, at Wilmington, N. C., or to the subscriber, at her residence, eight miles from Wilmington, on the Newbern Road.
Jan. 9, '52—18-3t LEAH BLOODWORTH.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that the firm of MURDEN & LORING is this day dissolved.
Dec. 15, 1851. A. J. MURDEN.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

IN all its various branches; also REPAIRING, done at the shortest notice, by the subscriber.
Jan. 9, '52—18-4t] A. J. MURDEN

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**

Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine. L. N. BARLOW.
January 9, 1852 18

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court—December Term, 1851.

ORDERED by the Court, that at the next March Term of this Court, and until otherwise ordered, causes upon the Appeal Docket will be taken up for trial on Monday of the Term, and the Trial Docket will be taken up peremptorily on Tuesday. The State Docket will not be tried until Friday of the Term.

Ordered further, that all Subpœnas for witnesses in Civil causes, other than appeals, shall not require attendance before Tuesday, and in all State cases before Friday of each Term, except witnesses to go before the Grand Jury.

Ordered, that publication of this be made weekly in the Herald and Journal, until the next term of this Court.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
January 2, 1852 17-tc

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

DeCoursey Lafourcade & Co., } In Equity.
vs.
Charles Barr, John D. W. Hook, George A. Townsend, Samuel S. Skinner, and William B. Hook.

Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master that the defendants, John D. W Hook, George A. Townsend, Samuel S. Skinner, and William B. Hook, are non-non-residents of this State; notice is hereby given to said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1852, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, otherwise a decree pro confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Thomas D Meares, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of New Hanover, at office, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1851.

THOMAS D. MEARES, C. M. E.
January 2, 1852 17-6t

LAND SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-House door in Whiteville, on the second Monday in March, SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, known as the Toomer Land, on the East side of the White Marsh, for the taxes and charges due thereon for the years 1849 and '50, which is $21 00. L. WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.
Columbus co., Jan. 2, 1851 17-10t

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing near Lisbon, Sampson county, on the 3d of October last, his negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, and about forty years old. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or for his lodgement in the Jail of Sampson county.

D. W. CROMARTIE.
Dec. 19th, 1851 15-tf

Mozart Daguerrean Gallery.

Ye passers by, a word to you,
If ye would skill and beauty view,
Delay not, but your way pursue
To Gulick's well-known Gallery.

So life-like images appear,
That you will think your friends are near—
Their voice you'll almost seem to hear
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

All styles and sizes here you'll find,
Which cannot fail to suit your mind;
No Artist great are we behind
In our Daguerrean Gallery.

Here friends in groups are taken well,
And such possess a potent spell,
In after years a tale they'll tell
Of this Daguerrean Gallery.

And Gulick has both skill and taste—
A picture true he'll take in haste—
A moment only you need waste
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

The invitation is to all—
To rich and poor—to great and small;
Please don't forget in haste to call
At this Sky-light Gallery.

Over Messrs. Polly and Hart's Store, Front Street.
Dec. 8, 1851 78-d4t—wtf

MEMENTO MORI

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North, and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.

Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

FRESH ARRIVALS. 20 bbls. extra Family Flour;
5 bbls. Hiram Smith's Flour, best;
50 bags family Flour; 15 kegs extra Goshen Butter;
2 bbls. new N. C. Lard; 200 lbs. best Dried Beef;
5 kegs do. do., 30 lbs. each, for families;
50 boxes and 5 casks Cheese. Call at
j9 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO. Something extra for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Branreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

GLASS WARE! GLASS WARE! Just received from New York, a large assortment of Vials of various sizes, Speir Tincture and Salt Mouth Bottles, Toilette Bottles, fancy Pungents, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass. For sale by C. DuPRE,
o31 Druggist and Chemist.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—A Large lot of Lubins, Pivers and Roussels Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Creams, Pomatums, &c. Also, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh and Cloth Brushes, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Rose Hair Oil, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale at the Drug and Chemist Store of C DuPRE.
Oct. 31st, 1851 Market Street.

JUST Received, per Schr. Wm. Hart, from Philadelphia.—100 ozs. Sulph Quinine P. & W.; 50 ozs. Sulph Quinine, German; 5 bbls. Epsom Salts. Sulphum, Nitric and Muriatric Acids. Also, a large assortment of choice Chemicals from the laboratory of Pomroy and Weightman. For sale cheap at C. DuPRE'S, Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED. Blake's Patent Fire and Water Proof Paint, or Artificial Slate. Also, patent refined Vegetable Paint Oil, at less than half the price of Linseed Oil.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
n26 Druggist and Chemist.

JELLY! JELLY! JELLY! Just received a fresh supply of Cox's Gelatine Coopers' Refined Isinglass. Also, Preston's Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmeg, &c. &c.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
d12 Druggist and Chemist.

TOBACCO AS IS TOBACCO. Just received, a lot of that A No. 1 superior Jenny Lind Twist. Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street. D. L. BURBANK.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

SNUFF, SNUFF. 15 half bbls. J. D. Outcalt's, in small bladders, superior. For sale low by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

FRESH AND CHEAP.—Just received per Schr. Jonas Smith—60 pr. of childs', youth's, and boy's Boots; 60 do. men's sewed and pegged Boots; 200 do. kip Brogans, prime; 25 do. goat Slippers; 60 do. boys' kip Brogans, prime; 24 do. misses black silk tipt Gaiters; 120 do ladies kid welt Buskins, very cheep. For sale very low, by
d8 JONES & GARDNER.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas and Walking Canes, in great variety, at the Hat Store on Market-street. Almost every description of head dress worn at the present day may be found there, and at prices *lower* than can be found elsewhere in the State. A large lot of Wool Hats and Caps *very low*, by the case or dozen. Please call and examine the stock and prices, at C. MYERS, Hatter.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Hotel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces, Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topaz and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do. do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware.

SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article to suit all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.

LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York.
Wilmington, Oct 23d, 1851 40-1d—7-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE.

Margaret, a tale of the real and ideal blight and bloom;
DeQuincey's Writings, two volumes;
Naval Life, by Lieut. Lynch; Closet Hours;
Catechism of Familiar Things;
Scenes and Legends of Scotland, by Hugh Miller;
Indications of the Creator, by Taylor;
The Closing Scene, an excellent work for family reading;
Negro-Mania, being an examination of the falsely assumed equality of the various races of men, by John Campbell;
Forest Life and Forest Trees;
Inventor's Manual of Legal Principles, and Guide to the Patent Office.

Also, the following new Juveniles

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1852.

Animal Magnetism.

We had the pleasure of witnessing some of Mr. Spencer's experiments in the Masonic Hall, on last Tuesday night. The Hall was crowded. Mr. S. was certainly more successful than any Magnetiser that we have ever seen: but still, we could not perceive any essential difference in the *modus operandi* from that adopted by many others; nor in the effect produced. If there was a difference, it was more in degree than in kind.

Of course, every one who has attended such lectures knows that the first step in the experiment is to request those who desire to be placed in "the state," to fix their eyes upon some object, until an effect is produced; at the same time making no effort to resist the production of such effect. We have generally seen a 5 cent piece, held in the palm of the hand, used as an object, although we have always thought that a $10 gold piece would have exerted a much stronger magnetic attraction; we know it would upon us. We did not exactly see what Mr. Spencer gave his subjects to look at;—something of a greenish color, we think. At any rate, four young gentlemen were impressed, and so led from the anxious bench to the raised platform, where they might relate their experience. The greater portion of the experiments were performed with one of the young gentlemen, Mr. Hill, who was more fully under the influence than any of the rest; and certainly it did appear as if there could be no mistake about them: indeed the gentleman experimented upon, is one of the very last who could possibly be suspected of collusion. It is certain that his imagination was completely under control through the medium of his nerves; and that he was thus made to believe a potato was an apple, etc. The magic mirror was simply an illusion of the imagination, a kind of bedlified "monkeys," wherein phantoms of an excited brain became, to the person so excited, positive realities. The forgetfulness of personal identity was also another experiment wherein the gentleman was made to believe himself President Fillmore, in which character he declared himself a candidate for the Presidency. The platform was his own though, his political principles being to stand by the South and love the ladies. Certainly a strong bid.

The experiment of rendering tobacco distasteful, was also performed, apparently with success.

Upon the whole, Mr. Spencer appeared to get along remarkably well, and at least succeeded in establishing what every sensible man must admit, that there is *something* in it—but what that something is we have never heard one that could explain—we were going to say, that could pretend to explain—but men will pretend to anything. Another thing has frequently struck us, and that is—the great variety of names given to the same thing, call it Magnetism, Mesmerism, Electro-biology, or what you will.

☞If we could only write an article, or get out a paper without designating the Hungarian man by his own proper and distinctive name, we would certainly achieve a triumph almost unparalleled in American Journalism at the present time. We will try what we can do, so far at least as our own writing is concerned.

There is now lying on the table before us a mass of papers from almost all parts of the Union. Let us look if there be one in which some allusion is not made to the prevailing topic. The first document that meets our hand is Senator Seward's speech on the resolutions of welcome delivered in the U. S. Senate. Let that pass. We next meet the Savannah Georgian, of Saturday, in which the Washington correspondent of that paper, of course, refers to the Congressional reception of the "Great Magyar." There are also two other articles, original or selected, devoted to some stage of the exile's progress or mission, to say nothing of the allusion to it in the foreign news. The New Orleans Delta of the 4th has allusion to it in only two columns, which, considering the vast amount of matter printed in that interesting paper, is very moderate. The Raleigh Register of Wednesday last; well, it hasn't got much else. The Washington Union of the 10th has seven articles, and about four columns of matter either devoted to this subject or having direct reference to it. The New Orleans True Delta of the 4th, only refers to the non-intervention question once, and that incidentally. The Louisville Democrat of the 5th, has an editorial and a Washington correspondence devoted to "Fair Play" between Hungary and Austria, without allowing Russsia to interfere. The Charleston Catholic Miscellany has not a word. In a number of the Louisville Journal we find but two articles, and they short ones. The Washington City Republic, of course, is almost full of the subject, and so are all the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston papers we receive; we cannot begin to go over the list. We have a few from California and Oregon, and they are quite as enthusiastic as any of the rest. They go for "substantial aid."

Upon the whole, we can find little or nothing, from the elaborate review in the monthly magazine to the ephemeral paragraph of the daily press that is not colored by the prevailing hue of the political atmosphere. Here and there a denominational paper stands aloof, only occasionally dipping in, and that rather scarily; but with these exceptions, the press rings the changes, sounds the hewgag, toot-horn, and drum, and keeps up the excitement, which, unfortunately, has not yet culminated, but is still coming and to come, yea, verily, Amen. The man passes the ordeal remarkably well: and, contrary to the hopes of many people, has, so far, made no false step, and is actually getting to be regarded, like the chap who wrote Shakspeare, as a "right peart fellow."

We'll bet almost anything that don't cost over three cents, that we have not once mentioned the proper name of the Hungarian Ex-Governor, and we are not going to this whole day.

☞The propeller steamship City of Pittsburg, which left Liverpool on the 28th of November, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on the 10th inst. Considerable anxiety was felt in regard to her fate, as she had not been heard from for forty days. When three days out she lost her propeller, and made the rest of the voyage under canvass.

☞A most interesting interview took place on the 9th inst. at the apartments of Mr. Clay, between that aged Statesman and M. Kossuth. Mr. Clay made a speech of half an hour, expressing frankly his disapproval of any interference by the United States. Kossuth replied, but did not directly combat Mr. Clay's position. Mr. Clay was much pleased with his visitor, who was introduced by Gen. Cass.

☞We have received the two first numbers of "The Southerner," which paper takes the place of the Tarboro' Press, formerly published in Tarboro', N. C. As "The Southerner" is Democratic in its politics, and is published in one of the wealthiest and most strongly Democratic counties in the State, it should, and, we hope, will, receive a liberal support. Edgecombe ought to see it through. An exciting canvass is close at hand, and every sentinel should be sustained at his post on the watch-tower. Mr. George Howard, Jr., is the editor and proprietor. He will, we are certain, render his paper a valuable co-worker in the good cause. We bespeak for him a liberal support.

☞We have received the American Whig Review for January, 1852. In glancing over its pages we find another evidence of the profound sensation which the eloquent Hungarian has created in this country, and the all-pervading influence of the Kossuth excitement. The leading political article is headed "The Policy of Non-Intervention," and has direct and favourable reference to the doctrines advocated by Kossuth, and the next longest article is headed "Kossuth, the Orator and Statesman."—This last is laudatory in the very highest degree, placing him as an orator beside Demosthenes and as a statesman beside Chatham and Burke, and we must confess that the extracts taken from the speeches delivered at different times go far to convince us that the language of unqualified admiration is but the simple impression of an undeniable fact. Kossuth is in many, if not in all respects the greatest orator and thinker of the age, combining, as he does, the warmth and force of oriental imagery with the directness and power of western argument. This greatness of intellect none can deny, and but few question the purity of motive and grandeur of soul with which it is allied. Certainly, the Review—the highest-toned periodical of the whig party, does not and cannot, with any regard to its reputation; nor can it have failed to see the effect which his speeches are producing.

But while such is the case, there is an antiquated clique, headed by the National Intelligencer, and copying arguments from the Ex-Minister to Austria, who consider it respectable to sneer at the Hungarian Chief as a mere adventurer and by no means admissible into such "good society," as that through which their own dullness permeates. This twaddle finds its way into all the very small veins of the same peculiarly stick-in-the-mud body, and animates the village newspaper in its august contempt of the Magyar leader. One of the most ridiculous exhibitions of this pseudo-American, but really foreign and monarchical spirit, has been made at Washington city, where, as we learn, the "first circles" under the dictation of the foreign Ambassadors have decidedly "cut" the exile as unworthy to breathe the sublimerous atmosphere of "upper-tendom." It is exceedingly possible that the name and fame of the "great Magyar" may survive, but we tremble for him. Oh, molasses and milk! oh, milk and molasses! how much skim-milk there is in this word that passes for human blood, without a drop of humanity or manliness in an ocean of it.

☞The steamship *Daniel Webster*, arrived at N. York on the 11th, with $560.000 in the hands of passengers, and San Francisco dates to the 15th ult. The U. S. steamship *Saranac*, had arrived out at San Juan de Nicaragua on the 1st inst., and her arrival had created considerable excitement in the place, it being supposed that she came to demand a satisfactory explanation of the recent outrage on the *Prometheus*.

The latest intelligence from the districts threatened by the Indians, brings satisfactory accounts of the termination of the Indian troubles in California. The general interests of the State are increasing in prosperity, and the miners are doing well. Social order is also being more firmly established.

The Democratic State Central Committee have called a Convention to appoint delegates to the Baltimore National Convention. The new State House at San Jose is nearly completed, and the seat of Government is considered as permanently established at that place. The expedition which sailed sometime since from San Francisco for Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, arrived there on the 15th of Nov., and has been well received by the natives, but regarded with distrust by the English & French residents. Its object was not known, but was supposed to have some connexion with the annexation of the Islands to the U. S.

Taken up on Suspicion.

We learn that on Sunday afternoon last, a man accompanied by a negro girl, came on board the cars going north, at Dudley depot. Something excited suspicion, which was confirmed by his giving his name as Bell, to a gentleman with whom he wished to negotiate for the sale of the negro, while Dr. Murphy recognized him as being a man whom he had attended some time since for an injury of some kind in the leg, at which time he went by the name of Groves. The identity was also proved by his limping. Under these circumstances he was taken up on suspicion of having kidnapped or stolen the girl, and put off at Rocky Mount in Edgecombe county. There is reason to believe that the girl is owned in Duplin county. We have heard no further particulars, nor have we understood what subsequent action has been taken in the case.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have been informed that the negro girl belongs to Dr. STITH, of Clinton, Sampson county, and that the white man has been lodged in the Jail of Edgecombe county, at Tarboro'.

Virginia.

The Message of the new Governor of Virginia was sent in to the Legislature of that State on the 12th inst. It is quite a long document. The Governor alludes to the new Constitution and the peaceable manner in which it became the law of the land in terms of eulogy. Attention is called to the laws on the subject of primary schools, which are thus far very defective.—Immediate action is recommended with regard to the free negro population, which is increasing rapidly, and threatens to become a serious evil. The State Credit is good. State Bonds are selling at the Treasury at three per cent, premium. The debt of the State on the 1st Jan., 1852, was $11,921,038 30. The State owns $7,000,000 productive and more than $8,000,000 unproductive stocks. The dividends and interest on the productive stocks, with the bonus on bank capital, is equal to the interest on $9,000,000. Reference is made to the system of State improvements, the Governor recommending the completion of lines already under way before any new projects are gone into. He also urges upon the Legislature the adoption and steady observance of such a policy as will incidentally or otherwise encourage such of the citizens of the State as may feel disposed to embark in the enterprise of a direct trade with Europe.

Gov. Johnson expresses acquiescence in the compromise measures as a final settlement of the sectional difficulties, although he does not fully approve of them. He thinks that the repeal or virtual abrogation of the Fugitive Slave law would deprive the South of the last hope of that justice and protection guaranteed to her by the written compact under which she entered into the Union. He closes with an allusion to the state of Europe, and an exhortation not to forget the policy of Washington with regard to entangling alliances.

For the Journal.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COMMISSIONERS:—Will your excellencies, your high mightynesses, your mighty highnesses, do us old Bachelors, *who do not sleep sound*, the favor to order your City Guard to *cry!* Yes, *cry*, every man of them, *cry—cry* aloud, and without fail, every blessed hour of the night. No *single* man can sleep with any kind of regularity, the way things now go on. So, pray your worships, let the night-cry of the criers be cried in the streets as of old it was wont to be. CŒLEBS

"He who dares to injure a woman," said Kossuth in his speech to the ladies at Tripler Hall, "is despised in the East like a dog."

For the Journal.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 13 letters:

My 10, 11, 12, 6, 2, 12, is the name of a county in North Carolina.

My 10, 2, 9, 6, 5, 9, 2, is an Island on the East of China.

My 2, 8, 13, 12, is a town in Algiers.

My 6, 13, 12, 6, 7, is a town in Farther India.

My 6, 2, 12, 11, is a town in Sardinia.

My 4, 11, 12, 7, is an Island in the Archipelago Sea.

My 7, 8, 11, 6, 13, is a town in Peru.

My 1, 7, 8, 4, 5, is a Cape on the East of Brazil.

My 6, 13, 10, 2, 7, is another town in Peru.

My 6, 10, 11, 1, 4, 2, 12, is a county in Illinois.

My 4, 7, 3, 2, 12, 4, 7, is a town in Upper Canada.

My whole is one of the United States.

Answer next week. FRIEND.

Slavery in California.

The following, which we copy from the Charleston Courier of the 12th inst., is confirmatory of an opinion which we have entertained and expressed all along:

The strong feeling lately exhibited in the mining districts of California in favor of introducing slave labor into that portion of our territory on the Pacific, has, we perceive, had its effect on many citizens on the Atlantic coast who, well aware of the innumerable advantages that would accrue to them were they permitted to employ that particular description of property in the gold regions, are daily making arrangements for the transportation of themselves and slaves to that section of our possessions, and that fine steamship, the Isabel, has on several occasions had on board some passengers with their servants *en route* for the Pacific. On her last trip, she took out a large number, amongst whom, as we learn from the Yorkville Remedy, were twenty young men with as many negroes, from Burke and Catawba counties, North-Carolina—some, says the Remedy, hardy looking fellows, who seemed bent to have their share of the gold dust, if hard work or hard knocks can bring it. The following is a list of their names:—R. C. Perkins, and four servants; Thos. Walker and three do; T. J. Corpening and one do.; W. A. Wallace and one do., Bartlett Berry and one do.; T. Avery and one do.; J. Keller and one do.; Patton Pearson and three servants of R. C. Pearson's; Jackson and William and two servants; Robert Long, Wilburn Patton, Thos. Walker, Wm. Dorsey, Henry England, Philo Kaylor, Michael Keller, Isaac Whisenhunt, Monroe Webb, Daniel Hicks, Joab Hicks and three servants of James C. Smyth's.

We understand, likewise, that several other parties from North Carolina, are about starting with their slaves, and that the agent in this City, for the *Isabel*, has several applications for passage, and we have little doubt their labors will be attended with such success as to induce a very large emigration from the slave holding States, during the next year, as from all accounts there are there certain seasons, as in the Southern States, when negro labor is alone available with safety to health in damp and marshy localities.

The American Railway Times, of the 1st instant, contains a list of all the railways in the U. States, by which it appears that the number of railways in operation is 263, measuring 11.565 miles, and constructed at a cost of $335.150.848. The number of railways in course of construction is 74, measuring 11.228 miles. The total number of railways is 337: and the whole number of miles in operation and in course of construction is 22.893. Their locality, &c., may be seen from the following recapitulation:—

States.	Number of Railways.	Miles in operation including branches	Miles in course of construction.	Cost.
Maine	10	283	175	$8.191.693
New Hampshire	16	463	78	14.144.755
Vermont	9	369	167	13.116.558
Massachusetts	37	1153	67	51.884.572
Rhode Island	1	50	—	2.614.484
Connecticut	13	510	64	18.198.599
New York	44	1946	946	67.646.155
New Jersey	10	290	40	7.445.000
Pennsylvania	51	1323	535	49.662.918
Delaware	1	16	—	600.000
Maryland	8	255	175	14.220.503
Virginia	16	483	735	8.930.421
North Carolina	3	249	223*	4.100.000
South Carolina	7	383	403	8.703.678
Georgia	13	804	181	15.100.080
Florida	2	54	—	250.000
Alabama	7	135	975	1.936.203
Mississippi	4	100	518	1.770.000
Louisiana	7	117	25	1.181.000
Texas	1	—	72	—
Tennessee	7	134	558	2.800.000
Kentucky	6	93	446	1.751.226
Ohio	25	890	1481	17.066.661
Michigan	4	474	—	8.656.340
Indiana	20	538	1117	9.690.000
Illinois	14	271	1606	5.100.000
Missouri	2	—	249	—
Iowa	1	—	180	—
Wisconsin	2	20	236	400.000
Total	337	11.565	11,228	$335.150.848

*This is a mistake in regard to the number of miles in course of construction in North Carolina. The 223 is simply the length of the Central Road, without counting the number of miles of the Manchester Road within the limits of the State.

Congress—Saturday.

SENATE.—A resolution, offered by Mr. Felch, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting the right of way through the public lands to all railroads, was adopted.

Various private bills, yesterday ordered to be engrossed, were to day read a third time, and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Compromise resolution, upon which Mr. Downs addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. Davis obtained the floor, and moved an adjournment.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was not in session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The Senate was occupied a good portion of the day in debating the joint resolution on printing the census.

A memorial was presented calling the attention of Congress to the interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary, and imploring Congress to take action upon the subject for the protection of Hungary against the intervention of Russia. The memorial came from New York and was signed by 500 names.

In the House of Representatives there was nothing of very general interest, save a resolution offered by Mr. Stanley, authorising the President to take measures to provide for the comfort and subsistence of certain Hungarian refugees, now in New York, and who, from their destitute condition, are in danger of much suffering at this inclement season. The resolution authorises a liberal use of the public funds for this purpose. It was very promptly passed.

Mississippi Democratic Convention.

JACKSON, Jan. 9.—The State Democratic Convention assembled here to day. Fifty counties were represented, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Judge Allis, of Adams county, presided.

The Baltimore resolutions of 1848, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99 were unanimously adopted. Fifty delegates were selected to attend the Baltimore National Convention.

Presidential Electors for the State were also appointed, as follows:—For the first district, J. H. Taylor; second, J. S. Fother'an; third, A. R. Singleton; fourth, Hiram Cassiday. For the State at large, Wm. Barksdan, and E. C. Wilkins.

The Convention was addressed by Jefferson Davis, Roger Barton and Gen. Quitman.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.

The brig Express has been ordered by the British Admiral from San Juan to Jamaica, that her commander may stand an investigation into his conduct in firing upon the Prometheus.

BIDDING FOR STATE BONDS.—We learn that the bids for the State bonds recently advertised by the Public Treasurer, were opened by him last Monday in the presence of the Controller of State and C. Dewey, Esq. The successful bids ranged from 1 to 2¼ per cent. premium. The whole amount bid, was about two hundred thousand dollars, mostly by citizens of the State. Mr. Courts immediately despatched letters to the successful bidders.

All the bonds thus far sold, by Mr. Courts, have been taken, with one exception, by citizens of our own State; and we learn also the gratifying fact that that officer has thus far realized for the State in premiums between two thousand and twenty-five hundred dollars.—*Raleigh Standard, 14th inst.*

The man who "had as lief hear thunder as Jenny Lind's singing," was lately seen regaling himself on fried brimstone and onion juice.

Final Settlement of the Rail Road Question.

The Select Council on Wednesday evening last without a dissenting voice, sanctioned the amended ordinance in reference to the Rail Road, and very properly gave the go by to the extraordinary proceedings of the Common Council in their "step backwards" on this question.

As the matter now stands, the City subscribes $75,000 to the Seaboard Road, leaving of the $100,000 originally appropriated $25,000 for the Weldon and Gaston Road. The Seaboard Road is bound to subscribe $25,000 to the Weldon and Gaston road out of the $75 000 of city subscription to their road, leaving for the use of that road $50,000. This project identifies the Seaboard road with the Gaston and Weldon road, and gives to it the same interest in this work that the city is to take; it insures to the city investment an advantage, because so soon as the Weldon road is built it is by law part and parcel of the Raleigh road, and as the Seaboard road will own one-fourth, Norfolk one-fourth, and North Carolina one half, all parties will be concerned in its profitable management. The construction of the road will be under the direction of the city and the Seaboard company.

The ordinance will enable the commissioners to release the individual subscribers to the Raileigh and Gaston road and invests them with a discretion which we are confident will be exercised to the advantage of the city as well in reference to the subscriptions as in the disposal of the City Scrip.

Norfolk Beacon, 9th inst.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

The correspondence of Commodores Morgan and Long upon Kossuth will not be published—at least not immediately. I give you, however, the exact substance of it.

Before the Mississippi arrived at Spezzia it had transpired that it was not Kossuth's intention to go direct to the United States to remain, but that he only intended a visit for the purposes he has disclosed since his arrival here; and when informed that the policy of the U. S. was non-intervention, he said he would feel inclined not to go to the United States at all. He desired not to go to receive mere personal homage, but was aiming only at the freedom of his country.

This avowal was transmitted from Spezzia in heightened colors and reached Marseilles before or simultaneously with Kossuth's arrival, and was a cause of the obstructions he met there.

After he had gone on shore under the guarantee of the Consul that he would hold himself obedient to the determination of the French authorities in relation to a passage through France, the excitement arose in that city, of which the public are already apprized.—Owing to the events which occurred, the Consul addressed a note to Captain Long, that he feared the proceedings were compromising the flag of the country, which note Capt. Long showed to Kossuth.

Kossuth, looking upon this as an official act of the Consul, replied and took a different view of the case, assuming that demonstrations of such a nature would not be looked upon with any disfavor by the American Government.

He then stated that being unwilling to be in a position of disagreement with the American authorities abroad that might involve them in any embarrassment, he would leave the ship at Gibraltar and proceed to England, and thence by private conveyance to the U. States, and leave it to the future to decide on the justice of his views.

If you add to this statement the fact that in some of the communications a little petulance, a little pusillanimity, and a little want of just appreciation of the distinguished exile was displayed, you will have the whole case as it will appear when the correspondence shall be published, if that event should ever happen.

The Presidency.

The following ticket makes its daily appearance at the head of the *Times*, an ably edited Democratic paper of Boston.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
Of Virginia.

Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

We will in our next, give some extracts from a long editorial article of our Boston cotemporary, in which the claims of these distinguished statesmen are presented. For our-self, we may remark that there are no two men, now in public life, whom we would more cordially support for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and this we can say, without stipulating as to the order of their names. DOUGLAS and HUNTER, or HUNTER and DOUGLAS—we care not how they stand, if nominated we can give them our honest and enthusiastic advocacy.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.—His Veto.

Our readers will remember that when the democratic legislature of Pennsylvania had passed a bill to repeal that section of the obstruction law of that State which prohibited the use of the jails for the custody of fugitive slaves, Governor Johnston put the repealing bill in his pocket, and thus continued the obstruction law in force, in defiance of the popular will as shown by their legislative vote. He stumped the State with the bill in his pocket in the late canvass, made it one of the leading issues of his party, and was overwhelmingly defeated upon it.

In the face of all this, he has now formally vetoed the repealing bill, and sent to the legislature a veto message on the subject. He has thus, by one of the last acts of his expiring administration, placed the whig party of the Keystone State, of which he is the official chief, not only in an attitude of hostility to the Compromise, but also in the more odious position of a pertinacious resistance of the Adjustment, in defiance of the clearly-expressed determination of a large majority of the people of his State faithfully to acquiesce in it and maintain it.

Taking into view all the circumstances of the case—the central and commanding position of Pennsylvania, and the character of the party issues made and decided there in the last election—we cannot but regard this fact as the most significant indication we have yet had of the spirit and tendency on this great question of the northern whig organization.

Will the *Republic* expound this matter?—*Union.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and was fully attended. Hon. C. G. Atherton presided. Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover, was nominated for Governor, and Asa P. Cate for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions were adopted affirming their former expression of principles.

General F. Pierce was proposed for the Presidency. The convention then adjourned.

Brazilian Outrage on the American Flag.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Intelligence has been received here that, on the 29th of November, in lat. 9, lon. 35, the brig of war Brazilia, from Pernambuca, brought to and boarded two American vessels, and demanded their papers.

Gen. Edward Burleson, one of Texas' oldest, earliest and bravest heroes, died at Austin, where he was attending his duties as State Senator, on the 26th ult.

Gen Burleson was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated to Texas in the year 1830 from the state of Tennessee. He was at the time of his decease, fifty-three years old. "His history"—as is well stated by a correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph*—"is a part of Texan history: the one cannot be written without the other; they are part and parcel, each belonging to the other. For twenty years has this illustrious man been an active participator in all the phases which have been incident to a country in revolution, or one whose borders had to be extended in despite of the savage foe; in all he has ever been a leader, and now, in ripe old age, he goes down to his grave, lamented by all, for he never had an enemy. The hero of thirty successful battles with the enemies of his country, has gone to that home from which no traveller ever returns; but his name will ever be fresh in that greatest of all mausoleums—the hearts of his countrymen."

Telegraphic despatches from Washington state that letters from Mr. Lawrence are to the effect that Lord Palmerston disavows the Prometheus outrage. It is also understood that the Clayton and Bulwer treaty will be carried out by the British withdrawing from Musquito protectorate.

A NEW ISTHMUS SCHEME.—A company is forming in New York to undertake in earnest the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, by a new and more Southern route. The company is styled the Atrato Interoceanic Canal Company. The route possesses advantages which Baron Humboldt long since proclaimed to the world, and which are in part recorded in Congressional documents.

The Washington Monument is now 108 feet in height.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The receipts from customs for the last fiscal year, as before stated, were upwards of forty-nine millions of dollars. Should our importations of foreign merchandize for the current and next fiscal years equal those of the past year, the revenue from that source for the three years ending 30th June, 1853, will have been about $150.000.000. Aside from demands upon the Treasury for our new territories, this sum would have been sufficient to have met the ordinary expenses of the government and to have liquidated the entire public debt. Notwithstanding those extraordinary demands, there has been effected, since the first of December last, a redemption of the registered debt to the extent of $1.667.843 11. During the next fiscal year the loan of 3d March, 1843, due 1st July, 1853, must be provided for, and it is expected may be paid in cash out of the receipts from the usual sources of revenue. The amounts of the land fund to be invested in accordance with law will probably amount to about $925.000. The old funded and unfunded debt, with the annual payments on account of the debt of the District cities, will probably amount to a further sum of $61.800, making an aggregate proposed redemption of the public debt during the next fiscal year of $7.234,792 35.

The premiums paid on $2.523.200 of certificates of government stock purchased at market rates amounted to $325,655 24, or at a cost of more than one-eighth of the entire debt purchased. These rates, if applied to the whole debt as it stood on the 20th November last, would require for its liquidation in addition to that amount, about the sum of $8,074.318 57. The probability is that increased rates will follow a known demand by the government.

It may well be questioned whether sound policy does not demand that some discretion shall be given to the Department to purchase, out of any available surplus revenue, sound State stocks, when it can be done at or near par value, to be held as a sunken fund towards the redemption of the public debt as it becomes due, and thus save the government the large premium, which otherwise will be required in the redemption by purchase, at market prices, of the stock of the United States. In the opinion of this Department such a course is desirable, and it is submitted for such action thereon as may be thought expedient.

The language of the act of 28th Sept., 1850, extending the grants of lands, has prevented the warrants issued by virtue thereof from passing into the hands of the actual settlers by consignment; and consequently the receipts from that source have not been seriously affected by that act. The receipts from sales of the public lands, for the quarter ending 30th September last, indicate a revenue from that source for the current year of upwards of two millions of dollars. Any excess of receipts over the expenses connected therewith is already appropriated, and therefore those receipts, whether more or less, cannot affect the balance in the Treasury subject to appropriation at the end of the fiscal year. The greater or less amount of public debt redeemed will depend upon the increase or diminution of such resources. The revenue from imports, consequently, is the great source upon which the country has to depend for the means to carry on the government.

The unexpected addition to the bounadaries of our country, covering an area of more than five hundred and twenty-six thousand square miles, has without doubt been one cause of the large and sudden increase of our foreign importations, and consequent increased receipts from custom duties. Our expenses consequent upon such acquisition have more than kept pace with the increase of receipts, and they will remain permanent charges upon the Treasury. Revenue to meet these required expenditures must be provided for, and that during a period when our public debt is maturing. It cannot for one moment be thought advisable to pre-suppose a renewal of any portion of such debt, and therefore it should be our aim to obtain revenue sufficient to meet these maturing liabilities, in addition to the annual expenses of the government.

The receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year amount to	$52 312.979 87
The appropriations to	51,428.414 46
Being an excess of receipts of	$884 565 41

The estimated aggregate receipts for the current fiscal year are placed at $51.500.000. The expenditures, as estimated and appropriated, amount to $50.952.902 50, being an excess of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of $547.097 41.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51.800,000, the expenditures at $42.892 299 19, being an excess of receipts over expenditures of $8,907,700 81. Making an aggregate estimated excess of receipts over expenditures for the three years ending June 30th, 1853, of $10.339.363 63; subject, however, to a reduction to the extent of any appropriations which may be made for this or the next fiscal years, additional to the estimates submitted.

Should Congress appropriate to meet the ordinary wants of the government, and to cover the expenditures required by our new territories, as submitted by this Department, the balance, at the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, will be more than sufficient to meet the amount required on the first July following for the redemption of the public debt due on that day.

The question presents itself, in view of the absolute necessity for a continuance of present receipts from customs, whether in all the branches of the industry of our country, there is that healthy and vigorous action which is the basis of substantial and lasting prosperity. Without this we can with no certainty presume upon any fixed amount of continuous receipts.

Gross exports (table G.) for the last fiscal year amount to $217.517.130: of which there was of specie $29.231.889, and of foreign merchandize re-exported $9.738.695, leaving as the exports of domestic productions, the sum of $178.546.555. This presents a large increase upon like exports of any previous year, and exceeds that of the last fiscal year in the sum of $43.646.322. I regret that this increase is merely of an accidental nature, and likely to be confined to the year just past.

By reference to table H, it will be seen that, for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, there were exported 635.381.604 pounds of cotton, at an average value of $71.984.616, while 1.026.602.269 pounds exported the year previous was valued at but $66.396.967. For the year ending 30th June last, there were exported 927.237.089 pounds, valued at $112.315.347, averaging 12 11-100 cents per pound; thus exhibiting an apparent excess in the value of this staple alone over that of the previous year of $40.330.701.

The very deficient crop of 1849-50 caused an enhancement in the value of cotton of nearly double that of the previous year, and a still further advance upon the average price of the last year, thus giving the large excess in the aggregate value of the exports before stated. It must be borne in mind, however, that these values as reports are not always the prices realized on sales abroad. They are the declared values of the exporters from our country, against which bills of exchange are usually drawn—and not the prices received on actual sales: and it is notorious that the immense losses on the shipments of cotton during the last year have reduced the amount actually realized by the sales in Europe very far below the official value in the custom house returns. The crop of the present year has exceeded that of the last, and will, from its abundance, probably restore the aggregate value to near the average of previous years.

The exports of breadstuffs and provisions, in 1847, were $68.701.921; in 1849, $38.155.507; and in 1851, $21.948.653, which latter exceeds the exports of 1840, when the corn laws of England were in full force, only $2.881.118.

The exports of rice for the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, exhibit a decrease of $460.917, and that of tobacco a decrease of $695.834. The products of planting and agriculture for the past year have been unusually large. All Europe, with inconsiderable exceptions, has been blessed with like abundance; and without some unexpected disturbing causes, seriously affecting markets abroad, there is every reason to anticipate a still further decline in our exports for the coming year.

Our total imports for the last year amount to $215.725.995 producing a revenue of more than forty-nine millions of dollars. The balances of trade during that period, in addition to the large amounts of the various stocks of the country, caused an export of upwards of twenty-nine millions of specie.—The export of the precious metals still continues, and at a rapidly increasing ratio, having amounted already, in the first five months of the current fiscal year, to $27.594.236, which is nearly equal to the export for the entire year ending 30th June, 1851.

This increased ratio in the export of specie continues, notwithstanding the large supply of foreign exchange, predicated under the shipment of the cotton crop, which is now rapidly reaching the seaports at the South, and is of course going forward to the European markets in very large quantities. When the bulk of this crop has been shipped, and the supply of cotton bills consequently diminished, the export demand for specie will of course be still further increased, unless there should be a very large falling off in the heavy importations of foreign productions.

With abundant and plentiful harvests, both at home and abroad, with a large excess in the production of cotton over that of the previous years, and its consequent decline in value, and with no evidences of any increased demand abroad for our general exports, the grave and difficult question of our ability to pay for these continued large importations presents itself for the consideration of Congress.

Should the large importation of foreign fabrics continue to increase until they drive from the market the like articles of domestic manufacture, it follows as inevitable that the labor of our people now engaged in manufactures must be driven mainly into planting and farming. They must, with equal certainty, produce a superabundance of the latter products with no increased market for them abroad, a greatly diminished demand for them at home.

If this state of things shall be realized, it follows that the ability of the people to purchase foreign commodities will be destroyed; importations must greatly diminish in amount and the revenue at once sink far below its present swollen amount. It should constantly be kept in view that our system of revenue is not compulsory, but depends solely on the voluntary contributions of the people. If our citizens refuse, or are unable to purchase foreign goods, the revenue now almost solely relied on must cease, and the Government be driven to direct taxation for its annual support, and the ultimate liquidation of a large public debt.

For those considerations arises the great duty of Congress so to regulate foreign commerce, if possible, as to cherish that labor at home, the proceeds of which are our sole reliance for the revenues indispensable to the wants of the Government.

I respectfully refer to the suggestions on this subject in my report to the last session of Congress.—The experience of the last year has developed no facts which induce me to question the propriety of the changes in the present tariff laws which I then submitted to Congress; on the contrary, information derived from the most reliable sources has confirmed what was then anticipated. Much of the raw cotton formerly wrought into fabrics by the labor of our citizens, now goes abroad, and returns to us for sale in a form vastly augmented in value, and to that extent the labor of our own citizens has been diminished in value, and driven into other pursuits.

MINT.

The operations of the mint during the past year have been conducted with efficiency, and with highly satisfactory results. Under the present system the depositors promptly receive the value of their bullion so soon as it is assayed, and though the deposites are made in large masses at short intervals on the arrival of the California steamers, yet the assays are made and the payments commenced usually within forty-eight hours, and the whole generally completed within an average of five or six days after these heavy amounts of bullion—frequently by two and three hundred different depositors—are received at the mint; and the whole duty is performed without any charge to the depositors, except a mere fraction 1 per centage for the actual cost of separating the bullion. It is believed that equal facilities are not presented to individuals by the mints of any other nation as are now given by the mint of the United States.

The realization of the value of these large quantities of bullion by the owners of it without loss within a few days after it arrives in the United States, is accomplished by means of the heavy bullion fund which can at present be spared without inconvenience from the excess of means in the Treasury. It may, however, not always be convenient to keep so large an amount reserved for this purpose from the public funds; and even if it were otherwise, the amount of this fund applied to the purchase and extinguishment of so much of the national debt would save nearly $400.000 annually in interest now paid by the Treasury. It is believed this saving could be effected, and all the advantages at present enjoyed by the depositors of gold or other bullion still retained, if, instead of paying the mint certificates in cash, as is now done, Congress would make them receivable for all dues to the Government, under suitable restrictions as to the time and place of their receipt. I can see no reasonable objection to such use of these certificates, as they are the evidences of so much bullion already in the actual possession of the Government, and for which the coin itself would be forthcoming, generally in a few days, and always in a few weeks.

In connexion with the subject of the mint, I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the present standard value of gold and silver, as established by existing laws.

The relation of gold to silver in the legal coinage of the United States is, as 1 to 15.988; in Great Britain, as 1 to 14.288, and in France, as 1 to 15.499. Thus it will be seen that one ounce in pure gold will, in the United States, be equal to that produced from the coinage of 15.988 ounces of pure silver: in Great Britain, it will be equal to that derived from only 14.288 ounces pure silver; and in France to 15.499 ounces. So soon, therefore, as the state of our foreign commerce, as is now the case, requires an exportation of specie, it is obvious that our silver coin must be exported whilst it can be procured, till the demand for exportation is supplied.

From the operation of this law of commerce arises the present scarcity of our silver currency. At this time, though our silver coin commands a premium in exchange for gold, it is, notwithstanding, still found more advantageous for shipment abroad than gold. In consequence of the premium on silver, though the relative legal value between it and the latter is as 1 to 15.988, the real intrinsic market value is only about 1 to 15.675. A debtor, then, who offers silver in payment must give it at the rate of 15.988 ounces in coin, by which he loses 313-thousandths of an ounce, for with 15.675 ounces he could purchase one ounce of gold, which latter would be a legal tender for the same debt. It is to be borne in mind, however, that though the relative value of *coin* in Great Britain is as 1 to 14.288, *that* is not the relative bullion value of the two metals, which is about 1 to 15.716, the silver coin of that country being about ten per cent. less in value than silver bullion of the same weight; that is to say, the silver coin of that kingdom will go ten per cent. further in paying debts than an equal weight of pure silver bullion

the relative value between gold and silver coin by reducing the intrinsic value of the latter. The opinion of the officers of the mint (in which judicious persons, whose opinions are entitled to great weight, concur,) is, that this change could be advantageously made, by making our dollar weigh three hundred and eighty-four grains, and the smaller coins in proportion; so that eight hundred ounces of such coin should be worth by tale exactly $1000. The director of the mint, in a communication on the subject, says: "If such a scale of weights were adopted, the relation of silver in such pieces to gold would be as 14.884 to 1; and if the present true relation of bullion value is about 15.675 to 1, the new proposed silver coin would be over-valued by law about five per cent, a very small advance, and far less than in British silver, or in the worn Spanish coin which now monopolize our circulation."

In the adjustment of this subject, it will be necessary to consider the depreciation in the value of gold which may have taken place already, or shall hereafter occur, in consequence of the immense additional supplies which have been, and will no doubt continue to be thrown into circulation from California, Australia, and other countries. This consideration might justify a much greater present over-valuation of silver coin, as the future depreciation of gold will probably soon overcome the limit of the present proposed advance.

If this plan is adopted by Congress, it of course will involve the necessity of making silver coin a legal tender only for debts of small amount, say not exceeding ten dollars, which is about the same limit (forty shillings) which has been established in Great Britian.

The subject of a change in the coinage of the country is one very great importance, and involves consequences which require the most serious consideration and deliberate action. That the present relative value of our gold and silver coin requires some change there can be little doubt; and I have, therefore, deemed it my duty to bring the subject to the notice of Congress.

The great increase in the amount of bullion which now come to the United States for coinage, compared with former times, seems to require the establishment of branches to the mint at those points where the largest amounts of bullion and foreign coin are received. Any transportation of those articles beyond the places where they are produced, or received from abroad, is attended with delay, risk, and expense, which should be avoided, if possible, without too great expense to the government.

The State of California is now producing gold dust certainly equal in amount to seventy-five millions of dollars, and probably equal to one hundred millions of dollars a year. The information in possession of this Department warrants the opinion that this product will not be diminished in amount for many years to come.

The distance from San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, to the mint at Philadelphia, is about 6,250 miles. The precious metals there found have, therefore, to be transported that distance and back, at great risk and expense, before the owner can receive its equivalent in the legal coin of the United States. Such a burden-ome tax upon the interests of California should be removed by the establishment of a branch mint at the most eligible point in that State.

Nearly all the importations of specie and bullion concentrate at the port of New York; two-thirds of all the customs duties collected in the country are there paid in specie. Sound policy demands that at that great commercial and financial centre a branch mint should be established, which should be the custodian of the large amount of public moneys there collected, and which will enable foreign coin and bullion to be converted most speedily into our own currency, without the risk, delay, and expense of transportation to any other point.

It is believed that the establishment of such an institution at that point would not charge much additional annual expense upon the Treasury. The Treasurer thereof would supersede the office of Assistant Treasurer. The branch mints at Dahlonega, Georgia, and Charlotte, North Carolina, may be converted into assay offices, whereby several superfluous officers might be dispensed with. The deposits of bullion at those establishments have been regularly declining, without any decrease in the annual expenses. The transportation from thence of bars and ingots, the values of which would be attested by Government assayers, would be easily effected at little risk or expense.

For these and other reasons, heretofore expressed by my predecessors, I earnestly recommend the immediate establishment of branch mints at New York and San Francisco, and the discontinuance of those in North Carolina and Georgia as mints for coinage, retaining them as assay offices, under such regulations as to the number of offices, &c., as Congress may deem proper.

The expenses of the Mint and branches have, of course, greatly increased since the accession of California, and will be still further augmented in case Congress should determine to establish the two additional branches at San Francisco and New York. I would therefore suggest, for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of authorizing a small seigmorage on the bullion deposited by corporations or individuals, for the purpose of covering the actual expenses of coinage, instead of allowing the latter to remain as an exclusive charge upon the Treasury. This, it is believed, is the universal usage at all other national mints, and the charge would be but one mere fractional per centage, amounting only to a very few cents per ounce.

The Washington *National Inteligencer*, speaking of the French Generals recently arrested by Louis Napoleon, states that each of them at his arrest acted out the peculier traits of his character. Bedeau entered into argument with his captors, and endeavored to reason them out of the arrest. He then arrayed himself in his best uniform, to try its effect upon those whom he should chance to meet. Changarnier presented his pistols and threatened to fire. The officer very coolly told him that he might kill a couple of his captors, but that the house was full of soldiers, and he could not escape. Besides, he himself would at once suffer a disgraceful execution. The General then submitted. Cavaignac, upon being aroused from his slumbers and informed of his arrest, said that it was just, but begged for time to complete his toilet, which he did in all its perfection, and then told the officers that he awaited their pleasure. He addressed a letter to the lady to whom he was engaged, and offered, under the circumstances in which he was placed to relinquish that engagement; but the lady replied that she felt herself bound to him more closely than before. Charras refused to get up and dress, and declared that if they took him at all, they must take him in his shirt. They did so, and rolling him up in the blankets, carried him to prison. Lamoriciere resisted, but was overpowered. There are different accounts given of his resistance.—Some say he killed several of his captors; others, that no one was hurt.

Gen. Cavaignac, as will be perceived by reference to a synopsis of the Atlantic's advices, to be found elsewhere in this morning's issue, has been released, and returned to Paris on the 19th ult. Relative to the engagement of the General with Mademoiselle Olier, the Paris correspondent of the New York Express tells the following romantic tale:—*Charleston Cour.*

"The General has long been a friend of the family, and had often seen and conversed with the young lady, without ever paying especial attention, or entertaining other ideas than such as intimacy and friendship might warrant. One day at dinner, the engagement of a gentleman of 50 to a girl of 18 was mentioned, and Cavaignac took occasion to express his strong disapprobation of such misalliances. He said that he believed that nothing could counteract the injurious effect of such disparity of age, and that happiness in a match of the kind was out of the question. Hardly had he uttered these words than Mademoiselle Olier, turning pale, fell back in her chair, and was carried fainting from the room. For many days she concealed the truth, ascribing her illness to the heat of the room, &c. But at last she told a friend, that she had for a long time looked upon Cavaignac as her idol upon the earth; his fame as a General, his rank in his party, his control, for many months over the destinies of France, and more than all, his noble and generous character, had won her heart, and she had suffered herself to believe that she should one day be his wife, till he had expressed his disapproval, in such strong language, of marriages between persons of greatly different ages. Cavaignac was nearly fifty, she was not yet twenty; it was evident that the General would consider such an alliance as highly improper, and not for a moment to be thought of. Cavaignac was made acquainted with the cause of the young lady's faintness at table, and after deliberation, waived his scruples and abandoned his principle. On the night of the 1st of December, Cavaignac played whist at M. Olier's house till one o'clock in the morning; the next he was on his way to Ham."

Lilly Lee.—BY ALICE CAREY.

I did love thee, Lilly Lee,
As the petrel loves the sea,
As the wild bee loves the thyme
As the poet loves the rhyme,
As the blossoms love the dew—
But the angels loved thee too.

Once, when twilight's dying head
Prest her golden sheeted bed,
And the silent stars drew near,
White and tremulous with fear,
While the night's repelling frown,
Strangled the young zephyr down,
Told I all my love to thee,
Hoping, fearing, Lilly Lee.

Fluttered then her gentle breast,
With a troubled sweet unrest,
Like a bird near the net,
Which the fowler's hand hath set;
But her mournful eyes the while,
And her spirit speaking smile,
Told me love could not depart
Death's pale arrow from the heart.

Hushing from that very day,
Passion pleading to have sway,
Folding close her little hand,
Watched I with her till the sand
Crumbling from beneath her tread,
Lowered her softly to the dead,
Where in peace she waits for me,
Sweetest, dearest, Lilly Lee.

As the chased heart loves the wave,
As blind silence loves the grave,
As the penitent loves prayer,
As pale passion loves despair,
Loved I, and still love I thee,
Angel stolen Lilly Lee.

An Angry Bridegroom.

The following, which we find in one of our exchanges, is good enough for the Bunkum Flag Staff:

Some individual, once an editor, who, in writing his recollection of the Crabtown Clarion, recounts the following incident, which had its origin in the employment of a drunken compositor, one day, while he (the editor) was on a spree.

The reader may suppose the door of the editor's sanctum flung violently open and a stranger rushing in, bearing in one hand a copy of the Crabtown Clarion, and in the other a huge family umbrella, *a la* battering ram.

Stranger (ferociously)—"You're the editor, are you not?"

Editor (blandly).—"Sometimes, sir; take a seat."

Stranger—"Confound your overtures, sir. I'm from Goshen—a respectable attorney, sir. Don't stir," [shaking the umbrella menacingly:] "you shall hear me through, sir," [and then drawing himself out an extra inch] "depend confidently upon a flogging. I am just married, sir, not a fortnight since—and on the happy day," [here the umbrella quivered sympathetically,] "I forwarded you a notice of the same. Though I have hitherto been above poetry, thank Heaven, I added, in a moment of weakness, an humble verse of my own composition, fitting, I thought, to the occasion. Here's the correct version, sir." [Repeats from memory.]

Married—In Goshen, February 28th, A. Conkey, Esq., to Miss Euphemia Wiggins.

"Love is the union of two hearts,
That beats in softest melody,
Time with its ravages imparts
No bitter fusion to its ecstacy,"

"Not much: still poetry, still rhyme. Next week I got your paper and carried it to my Euphemia; we opened it, and turned our eyes together to the marriage list. Blood and thunder, what do we see?—An abusive, atrocious—but no sir—I am cool," [umbrella giving the lie in every rib.] "Here's your infernal sheet. Hear what it says, sir; I am cool, sir, and tremble." [Opens the paper and reads:]

Married—At Goshen, February 28, A. Donkey, Esq., to Euphemia Piggins.

"Jove is an onion of two heads,
That beets its soft and mellowy,
Time with its cabbages in carts,
No better feeded to an extra day."

"What do you think of that, sir?" [umbrella raised.] "Donkey, eh? Piggins, is it? My poetry, eh? It has unnerved me—driven me mad. I can't take a walk but that the small boys, mere infants, ring the hideous chorus in my ear. Some scoundrel has altered the name on my sign to suit your infernal orthography. Don't apologize—I won't listen to anything; my house, just painted, is scrawled over by horrid portraits and emblems; and all owing to your accursed work."

"You're cornered, sir; don't move, on your life. You're the destroyer of my happiness—my life, and my Euphemia."

With the fond name, the lasting string of moleration snapped. He advanced a step, struck an attitude, and then the editor, we almost said—but no; just as the family umbrella was midway in the blow, the door opened, and some visitor entered. The injured man hesitated. Here were witnesses. Visions of an action for assault and battery, with big damages, and cost, rose in his mind, and the umbrel a dropped harmless to the floor. The lawyer triumphed over the man. He turned on his heels, and strode out of the room, muttering as he went: "Failed this time—one thing left—libel suit—catch."

Spiritual Rappings Scientifically Exp ained.

The mystery which so intensely interested a large portion of society in this country, not a few of whom were in this city, is now in the hand of a man evidently highly learned, and conclusively a master of the most abstruse sciences, so triumphantly explained and in a manner so clear and enlightened, that all who wandered, but sneered, and all who trembled, but believed, will absolutely laugh at their own short-sighted folly in peeping into the mysteries of the spirit-world, without the aid of science. Dr. Darius Dump thus lifts the veil that had so darkened the visions of tender brethren and weak sisters.—The elegance of his language is only exceeded by the scientific clearness of its elucidation:

'The only true and legitimate manner of accounting for the taps, is the physiological defects in the membranous system. The obtuseness of the abdominal abdicator causes the carrtilaginous compressor to coagulate into the diaphragm, and depresses the duodenum into the flandango. Now if the taps were caused by the vogation of the electricity from the extremities, *tympanum* would also dissolve into spiritual sinstum, and the olfactory ossificator would ferment and become identical with the pigmentum. Now, as this is not the case, in order to produce the taps, the spiritual rotundum must be elevated down to the spiritual spero. But, as I said before, the interior ligaments must not subtend over the digitorum sufficiently to disorganize the steriecletum.'

DARIUS DUMP.

Dump! D'ye 'gin eout?'—*Cincinnati Enq.*

Praying to a Purpose.

An Alabama cotemporary gives the following as the "Exordium" of an exhorter at a camp meeting in the old Bay State. How much he has improved on the original it becometh not us to say:

Brethren! I was out on Ripshin Mountain yester-day, and I come across a bar-pen, and it had a bar in it, and thinking he might git out, I took a sharp stick and punched his eyes out. I thought, if he did get out *then*, he'd have rough travelling down the mountain. I thought it might be brother McCoughe's or brother Moses' or some of the brethren, and I come down to-day to tell the brethren about it. Let us pray:

O, Lord! have massy on the whole world—have massy on the people who live in the North Cove, the Turkey Cove, the Linsick Cove, and all the little adjacent Coves. Blessed be God! Have massy upon them who live on the Catawba river, and more parti-cu-lar-ly upon them who live about Jim McDowell's. Have massy upon them who live on Buck Creek up to where Billy McClung lives, who married my dartur, and who is a holy man; Lord, have massy, and then taking the Dividing Ridge between Dick's Creek and Garden Creek over to Muddy Creek, where Billy McCloud lives, who married my 'tother dartur, and who is another holy man—praised be God! and then revolt back to Jim McDowell's Spring Branch and up his Spring Branch to where my son Joshua lives, who is a living monument after thine own heart, blessed Lord! and then taking up to where my son Baxter lives on Black Mountain—Lord have massy! he is a fine boy, a clever boy, he killed a turkey on day before yesterday, a fat buck on yesterday, and, O, Lord! may he kill a big bar on to-morrow.

DESTRUCTION OF LETTERS.—The Philadelphia Bulletin state that some 90 000 letters remaining in Blood's Despatch Office at the time of the fire were consumed. It is supposed that large sums of money have been destroyed in them.

DAILY MORNING NEWS OFFICE,
SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Magnolia*, Capt McNulty, exploded her boiler at St. Simons Island, on Friday afternoon Capt. McNulty, Thomas Condy, and eleven hands were killed. All the passengers were saved. John Austin, the engineer, of New-York, and ten others were injured. The whole of the forward part of the boat was blown out, and she sunk in ten minutes after the explosion.

Kossuth and the Mississippi.

An attempt has been made, in more than one quarter, to revive the story that Kossuth, on board the Mississippi, was guilty of insolence to Captain Long. It is even said that the State Department contains despatches which leave no doubt of the matter at all. The accusation, when first made, was, it will be remembered, almost immediately denied; and we have no doubt that the same fate will attend this interested revival of the change. The story, it is our deliberate opinion, is a mendacious libel; that great element of successful slander. Fortunately for Kossuth, it lacks an air of probability. Of all men now alive, the great Magyar is the last person to be guilty of such petty folly. To say nothing of his sense of dignity, which, it is clear, would have prevented him from engaging in any low altercation with Captain Long, his wonderful tact, which he has exhibited on so many occasions, could not have allowed him to fall into the error alleged. Since he landed in New York, he has been beset by all sorts of parties, factions, cliques and persons, each desirous to use him: but, with remarkable dexterity, he has avoided being entrapped by any, and this without either displaying rudeness or seeking refuge in retreat. It is, therefore, simply absurd to say that, on board the Mississippi, he was the reverse of all this. The Kossuth of the famous *attache's* letter is a peevish, conceited, weak-minded pretender; the Kossuth of real life, the man we have all seen, is courteous, sensible, earnest, humble. The charge carries the stamp of error on its face. It is either a deliberate lie, or has arisen out of a strange misconception of what was due to him, and what *from* him.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Marshals of France.

Marshal Soult was the last of the eighteen marshals created by Napoleon, the 19th of May, 1804, the day after the proclamation of the Empire. The following is the order in which they died:

Lannes, duke of Montebello, killed in 1809.
Bessieres, duke of Istria, killed in 1813.
Berthier, prince of Wagram, and duke of Neufchatel, died June, 1815.
Count Brune, massacred at Avignon in August, 1815.
Murat, grand-duke of Berg, afterwards King of Naples, shot October, 1815.
Ney, prince of Moscow and duke of Elchingen, shot December, 1815.
Augereau, duke of Castiglione, died in 1816.
Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli, died in 1817.
Marquis of Perignon, died in 1818.
Count Serrurier, died in 1819.
Kellerman, duke of Valmy, died September 13 1820.
Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic, died September 14, 1820.
Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl and duke of Auerstaedt, died in 1823.
Count Jourdan, died in 1835.
Mortier, duke of Trevise, killed by Fieschi in 1835.
Moncey, duke of Conegliano, died in 1842.
Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, died whilst King of Sweden, in 1844.
Soult, duke of Dalmatia, died in 1851. Soult was created, in 1847, Marshal General of France, an office similar to that of Marshal-General of the camps and armies of the King, conferred successively, under the ancient monarchy, upon marshals Turenne, Villas, and Saxe. Soult was marshal of France, for forty-seven years and a half, and there is only one example in the history of the country, of an officer retaining for so long a time so eminent a situation. This was Henry, Duke of Montmorency created marshal by Charles X in 1566,—High Constable, by Henry IV. in 1593, and died during the reign of Louis XIII, 1614.

Two other marshals have held the badge of office for more than forty years, viz:—Anne of Montmorency, father of the preceding marshal in 1522. High Constable in 1538, who was killed at the battle of St. Dennis, in 1567; and Francois Annibal, duke of Estries, brother of the beautiful Gabriel, marshal in 1526, and who died at the age of one hundred, in 1670.

Death of a British Nobleman.

The New-Orleans Crescent of the 31st ult says—"the Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Lord J. Loughborough, found dead on board the schooner Mary Elizabeth, lying at the First Municipality wharves. The deceased was a British nobleman, and was only twenty-three years of age. He had taken passage at Havana for this city, in the Mary Elizabeth, and died while the schooner was coming up the river. The evidence before the jury showed that he had been drinking very freely for some days past, and that his nervous system was prostrated from that cause; the immediate cause of his death being congestion of the brain. A gentleman and a servant accompanied him on the voyage, and gave him every attention during his illness. The British Consul yesterday took charge of his body and effects, to wait the direction of relatives in England. His remains were placed in a leaden coffin, and will be placed in the vault of one of our cemeteries until demanded by his friends.

SCENE AT A DISTRICT SCHOOL.—First class in philosophy—step out—close your books. "Hobbs, what is meant by the animal kingdom?" 'Lions, Tigers, elephants, rhinocerrosses, hippopotamuses, alligators, monkeys, jackasses, hack drivers, and school masters.' *'Very well*—but you'll take a licking for your last remark.' 'Giles, what is the mineral kingdom?" 'The hull of Californey.' 'Walk straight up head.' 'Johnson what is the vegetable kingdom?' 'Garden sarse, potatoes, carrots, ingyons, and all kinds of greens that's good for cooking.' 'And what are pines and hemlocks, and elms—ain't they vegetables?' 'No sir ree—you can't cook 'em—them's saw logs and framin' timber.' 'Boys give me a piece of apple and you can have an hour's intermission—except Hobbs.' Class in Mathematics 'Dawson, six times six' 'Is thirty six'—'Are—plural' 'Are thirty-six.' 'King, nine times nine.' 'Am eighty one.' 'Am they?' 'Yes they be'—(refering to his tables for proof of his assertion.) 'Give me your slate—I'll teach you that English grammar is a very important part of mathematics (write) Here do this sum in Rule of Three before you leave this school house. Problem—If Tom Hyer whipped Yankee Sullivan in seventeen rounds who struck Billy Patterson?" *I had to leave.*

NEW STEAMER.—A fine steamer was launched on Monday from the ship-yard of Messrs. Cooper & Butler, Baltimore, intended to run between that port and Norfolk. She is called the North Carolina, is about 850 tons burthen, and of the following dimensions: Extreme length, 250 feet; beam, 33 feet 10 inches; and 11 feet hold; she is about 60 feet over the guards, and her wheels have about 9 feet 6 inches surface.

COST OF LIVING ABROAD "OFFICIALLY."—The State Department at Washington, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, has addressed circular letters to American ministers and consuls, inquiring the expense of living. Mr. Lawrence answers, not by saying what it costs him to live in London, because he fortunately is able to support any style that he chooses, but by showing what it costs an American minister to live respectably, ending with a conclusion that the present salary is not quite half adequate. Mr. L. pays $6.000 a year for house rent, and over $1.000 for carriages, horses, coachmen, &c. This leaves but $3,000 for all other expenses.

Balt. Sun.

UNPRECEDENTED OCEAN STEAMING.—The steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, Collins line, has made twenty-two passages across the Atlantic: Longest, twelve days eight hours; shortest, nine days nineteen hours and thirty-four minutes.

The latter is, no doubt, the shortest passage, mean or true time, ever made. The average of all her passages is under eleven days.

The steamers of the Collins line have done better this winter than ever before. Their passages lately have been astonishing. Crossing the Atlantic to the westward in the middle of winter in less than eleven days is wonderful. The company, however, find it a losing business. Their expenses are enormous, and the income from the Government and passengers too small to prevent serious loss. If the Government does not come forward and give this line substantial aid, it will be abandoned. The Emperor of Russia has signified a desire to purchase these magnificent steamships to form a nucleus for a powerful steam navy. Cannot something be done at once to prevent these vessels from falling into the hands of a foreign government?—*New York Herald.*

A SHORT COURTSHIP.—The Newburyport Union says a marriage was recently consummated in that city under the following circumstances: A young woman called at the house of a widower to obtain a situation as housekeeper. On making inquiry, the gentleman replied that he was in more want of a wife than a housekeeper, and if she was willing to take the former situation, she could be installed at once. The young lady made but little hesitation, and they were soon united.

Satire.

Suitable to the time and our theme (says the New York Evening Post) are the following lines of a German poet, which we are pretty sure the American public has never before seen, at least in English, and with which we take our temporary leave of our readers, and our final leave of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one:

A hoary monk, beside the way,
Sat with a rosary on his knee;
No forest cliff, with mosses gray,
Seemed ever half so old as he.

I only saw the beads he told;
The rest from human sight were hid;
Each sphere from out of shadow rolled,
And slowly into shadow slid.

And all with bloody stains were red,
And foul with blots of sable hue;
And that grey beadsman sighed and said
A prayer with every bead he drew.

"Look well," a solemn voice began,
"On him who counts those sliding spheres;
His hands are measuring out for man
And nations their appointed years."

I looked again, and fondly deemed
The gliding rosary whiter grew,
The crimson stain less frequent seemed,
Less foul the blots of sable hue.

Even now, my friends, with sigh and prayer,
The beadsman drops another sphere,
Alas, I see the blood-stain there,
And there the blots of guilt appear!

Sicily.

This is the largest and most remarkable island in the Mediterranean, and measures 755 miles in circumference. The ancients denominated it the "Island of the Sun," and the land of the Cyclops. The Greek poets, on account of its extraordinary beauty and and fertility, styled it the "Garden of Hesperides." The number of houses upon the island is estimated at 268.120, and the population at 1,787,771. The mass of the people are poor and without education. It is subject to the King of Naples, who governs it by a Viceroy.—The government is very exacting and oppressive, and affords scarcely any encouragement to agriculture, manufacture or commerce. Sicily has always been distinguished for the remarkable luxuriance of its soil, and even in its present imperfect state of cultivation one good crop, says Brydone, would be sufficient to maintain the island seven years. In the spring the flowers of the island are fragrant beyond description, and the air is so loaded with their perfume that dogs lose their scent in hunting over its heaths. The works of Homer, Virgil, Ciceto, and Milton, abound with many beautiful allusions in reference to Sicily. The shape of Scily is that of a triangle, and on this account has been called Trinacria; it is full of mountains and valleys and fertilizing streams. In the early ages, the Sicilians assiduously cultivated poetry, sculpture and painting. Fabricius gives a list of seventy Sicilians who have been celebrated in antiquity for learning and genius; there are still able and gifted men scattered over the island, but they are silent and in the shade. The absolute character of the government and the arbitrary censorship of the press prevent them from being either seen or known—their works are seldom, if ever, published and their voices are unheard.

No paper is issued in Sicily, except a price current, and the only authorized journal in circulation, is that entitled "Journal of the two Sicilies," published at Naples, under the official sanction of the King.

In spite of wars, earthquakes, tyranny and superstition, the natural beauty of the island is still the same; but the people are not happy, because they are without freedom, without which, the richest blessings of nature are little value.

The Diplomatic Corps at Washington.

One of your cotemporaries, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Express, has a very alarming big-lettered paragraph upon the Terror, Affright and Indignation the whole European Diplomatic Corps are in here; and we are gravely told, they threaten to demand their passports, in case Kossuth has the usual "Welcome" here, and go mad home!—This is, about all, a figment of the brain. M. Bodisco, the Russian, gives good and interesting diplomatic "sories" on the heights of Georgetown, all undisturbed. The Russian Bear does not even growl, but smiles complacently over all the scenic exhibitions in your goodly city. Mynheer Hulsemann, the Austrian, a quiet bachelor, flirts and frisks, as usual, among ladies fair. The Frenchman, Monsieur Sartiges, gives good, grand, French-cooked dinners, also of many courses—and although from his short residence here, he does not quite comprehend the exaggerations and the big toned adjectives of the American language, he understands the English very well, yet he does not seem to be at all scared just now. Senor Calderon, the Spaniard, is in a world of trouble—not because of causes or events here, however, so much as from attacks of "La Cronica," in New York, upon him, for not thundering, and lightening, and flushing enough against the United States, its government, and all the horrible "pirates" that invest it. Hard hold of the helm, and storms from Cuba, storms from Madrid, and storms from here, the good Palinurus is, no doubt, in real trouble! Mr. Crampton, the Englishman, understands both the English and American tongue too.—He has lived here so long, that when he hears the patriots roar, they mean, he knows, only a gentle wooing of some distant and distrustful Buncombe. Monsieur Sartiges has not learned where that place is yet. He (Crampton) quietly looks upon the tumultuous uprisings of Europe, Asia, and especially Africa, in your Babel—Gotham—as only another Yankee *fresh*, that all the native Editors and Orators embark on, just to glide into some fat official port.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT OF 1568.—Wanted, a stout active man who fears the Lord, and can carry two hundred weight.

From authentic statistics collected by the Philadelphia American, it appears that the anthracite coal production of the present year in Pennsylvania will amount to 4,400.000 tons, an increase over the previous year of 1,067,386 tons, or over 31 per cent.

Eugene Sue is among the political prisoners at Paris.

A MERRY MOURNING.—A young lady of Cincinnati, step-daughter of a well known merchant tailor on Main street, has just received the *painful* information that a relative in England has taken leave of all sublunary things, and left her a little legacy of $500,000.

PENNSYLVANIA WHEAT CROP, 1850.—The wheat crop of Pennsylvania, in 1850, was the greatest in the Union. The returns were as follows: Pennsylvania, 15.482,191 bushels; Ohio, 14.957.056; Virginia 14.516.900; New York, 13.073,000; Michigan, 4,918,000; Maryland 4,494,680.

Why are kisses like the Creation? Because they are made out of nothing, and all very good.

CLAY FOR CASS.—The New York Herald has it from "unquestionable authority," that Hon. Henry Clay has written a letter in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

A BLACK EYE.—Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bed-post, apply the cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renew it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquifies the blood, and sends it back to the proper channels. Use warm or hot, never cold water to the bruise.

A "COLOURABLE" ANSWER.—A connoiseur happening to be in a celebrated artist's studio, an animated discussion arose as to the color of immaterial objects. "Thus," said the one, "how would you color a tempest, supposing there were no clouds?" "Why," replied the artist promptly, "I should say—the storm *rose*, and the wind *blue*."

New and Rare Inducements.—Richland, Onslow County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Onslow, their customers and friends, that they have opened a store at Richlands, where may be had the cheapest and best selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods that has ever been imported in this or any other place. Also, an elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions and superior workmanship. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS of all qualities and prices; together with a large stock of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., with a variety of other articles in this line, which they offer at Wilmington wholesale prices. Spun Cotton of all Nos. In fact, every article that is usually kept in a country store, may be found at this establishment. They respectfully call the attention of their friends to their stock, and solicit their examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that they can offer better bargains than have ever before been offered in this market. Come and try, and you will be convinced that the cheapest store in this State, is that of

STERN & BROTHER.

Richlands, Onslow Co., January, 1852. 19-2mw

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852, are informed that their bills are ready, and a settlement will be required in all cases.

Jan. 15. C. MYERS, Hatter.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 14th inst., at Orange street Baptist Church, by Rev A. PAUL REPITON, Mr. LEWIN AREY, of Fayetteville, to Miss MELVINA, youngest daughter of the late Wm C. WILLIAMS, Esq., of this place.

In Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., by the Rev Adam Gilchrist, Dr John L. Meares, of Wilmington, to Miss Betsey A Holmes, daughter of the late Owen Holmes.

DIED.

In this town, on the 12th inst., Mr. D. C. HAGGERTY, aged about 37 years, a native of Ireland, but for several years past a resident of this place.

In this town, on the 13th inst., Mr. CHARLES WELLS, aged 35 years, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and seaman belonging to Br. Brig Triumph.

Near Richland, Holmes county, Miss., on the 25th Nov., in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. MINERVA EOTY, wife of Jacob J. EOTY, formerly of Onslow county, N. C.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 00	a $ 12		Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings,	00	a 11½		Yellow Dip,	2 20 a 2 25
Shoulders,	00	a 11		*Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
Hog round,	00	a 10½		Hard,	0 00 a 1 30
Western,	7	a 10½		Tar,	1 60 a 1 65
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
White,		a 1 25		Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 2 00
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 1 00
Per pound,	00	a 23		Do. No. 3,	0 87½ a 0 00
BUTTER,				Spts Turp., per gallon,	27 a 28
Per pound,	18	a 22		Varnish, pr gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess,	12 50	a 00 00		Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Do. Prime,	0 00	a 0 00		Linseed, N C.,	75 a 1 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a 4 50		PEAS, per bushel.	
COTTON,				Ground,	80 a 0 95
Per lb	nom 0	a 7½		Black Eye,	00 a 80
CORN,				Cow,	75 a 0 00
Per bushel,		a 65		PORK, per barrel.	
Meal, bush.,	75	a 80		Mess,	17 00 a 17 50
COFFEE, per lb.				Prime,	00 00 a 15 00
Rio,	8	a 9½		POTATOES.	
St. Domingo,	9	a 9½		Irish, bbl.,	0 00 a 3 00
Laguyra,	10	a 10½		Sweet, bush.,	50 a 00
Cuba,	00	a 00		POULTRY.	
Java,	14	a 15		Chickens, live,	15 a 25
CANDLES, per lb.				Do. dead,	15 a 25
Tallow,	12½	a 14		Turkeys, live,	50 a 1 00
Sperm,	45	a 50		Do. dead,	10 a 0 12½
Adamantine,	25	a 30		RICE, per 100 lbs.	
EGGS, per doz.,	20	a 25		Clean,	3 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,				Rough, bush.,	70 a 75
Per pound,	37½	a 40		SALT, per bushel.	
FLOUR, per barrel.				Alum,	00 a 00
Northern	5 00	a 7 50		Liv'l sack,	1 10 a 1 15
Baltimore,	4 25	a 5 00		SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
Fayetteville,	4 25	a 5 00		SHINGLES, per M.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.				Common,	0 00 a 3 25
North River,	00	a 00		Contract,	4 50 a 5 50
Eastern,	0 75	a 00		STEEL, per lb.,	12 a 25
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a 5½		STAVES, per M.	
LARD, per lb.				W. O. barrel,	
No. Carolina,	00	a 10½		rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Western,	10	a 10½		Ash Head'g,	0 00 a 00 00
LIME, per barrel.				R. O. hhd.,	
Thomastown,	0 00	a 0 00		dressed,	00 00 a 15 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				Do. rough,	0 00 a 00 00
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a 00 00		SUGAR, per pound.	
Wide do.,	0 00	a 0 00		New Orleans,	6 a 7½
Scantling,		a 0 00		Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
LIQUORS, per gallon.				St. Croix,	0 a 0
N. E. Rum,	33	a 34		Loaf,	10½ a 11
Gin,	31	a 35		TIMBER, per M.	
Whiskey, rec.	26	a 27		Shipping,	00 00 a 00 00
Apple Brandy,	00	a 40		Mill, prime	11 00 a 13 00
Peach do none	a	00		Do ord'y,	7 00 a 10 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do inf'r,	0 00 a 0 00
Cuba,	20	a 22		TALLOW,	
New Orleans,	30	a 33		Per pound,	7 a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.				WINES, per gallon.	
No 3,	6 00	a 0 00		Madeira,	70 a 5 00
MULLETS,				Port,	1 25 a 4 00
Per barrel,	0 00	a 6 00		Malaga,	40 a 60
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a 3½			

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $ 30	
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 50	
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross,	00	a 12½	
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a 1 50	
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6	
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a 90	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6	
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a 5 00	
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a 30	
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 50	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 8	
Lumber, per M., as to size,	4 00	a 5 00	
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0	
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a 45	
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	a 65	
Lumber, per M.,	0 00	a 0 00	

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15, 1852.

BACON.—The first arrival of new N. C. Bacon of importance, was received last Tuesday, consisting of about 1900 lbs., from Duplin county. It was a prime article, and was readily taken by retailers at 10½ cents, hog round. To-day, several small parcels have been brought in, say about 1200 lbs., of very good quality, for which 10½ cents have been offered, but sellers were asking higher prices. For Western old, see table for extremes of prices as to quality, in hhds., with a fair stock for the season.

CORN.—There has been no corn received for several days, except small parcels per Railroad, which sold at 65 cents per bushel, delivered at the depot.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SEAWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞It will be seen by reference to another column that, in accordance with law, His Excellency Governor Reid, has issued his proclamation submitting the equal suffrage law of the last Legislature to the people, six months prior to the election of members of a new Legislature. We commend it to the attention of our readers, and shall, at convenient and proper times, take occasion to press its claims upon the favorable consideration of voters. As we have observed on a recent occasion, it will require an effort to secure the election of two-thirds of both houses favorable to the contemplated reform. We too sincerely desire the adoption of the measure to do anything that might tend to jeopardise its success; and, although purely democratic in its origin, we shall endeavor to avoid making it a test question between parties; we hope to receive, and indeed, we must receive, the assistance of many liberal whigs in this matter, since it would be folly to suppose that any mere party vote could carry through a measure requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses.

But one thing we have a right to expect, because the democratic party expects it, and that is, a cordial union of all the members of the party for the accomplishment of a measure so thoroughly Democratic in its character, at the same time that it is in perfect keeping with the most enlightened conservatism. We will candidly admit that we ourselves at first received the idea with considerable hesitation, and could not and did not cordially adopt it without having reflected seriously on the matter, and carefully weighed all its probable consequences. We think, however, that the same process of reasoning will bring nearly every member of the party to the conclusion at which we have arrived, and that the Democratic vote for it in the next Legislature will be unbroken.

Pennsylvania.

We find in the Philadelphia papers the message of Gov Johnson, of Pennsylvania, sent in to the Legislature of that State, on the 7th inst. We find in it little or nothing of interest to our readers. No allusion whatever is made to the sectional question, and the only reference to National politics, is on the subject of the Tariff, Gov. Johnson urging upon the Legislature some movement to induce Congress to increase the duties upon coal and iron.

The Legislature organized on the 7th by the election of a Whig speaker in the Senate, and Democratic officers in the House. A resolution inviting Kossuth to visit Harrisburg passed both branches.

☞The steamship Cambria arrived at her wharf at Halifax on the 7th. She brings Liverpool dates to the 27th ult, and London and Paris to the 26th. The most important items are, the resignation of Lord Palmerston as British Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the appointment of Lord Granville in his stead—the complete success of Louis Napoleon in France, and the perfect tranquility which prevails in that country. Louis Napoleon's majority is even greater than it was in 1847.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston is said to have been occasioned by the dissensions in the Cabinet, there being strong opposition to his position towards Kossuth and the Continental liberals generally There is a rise of ¼c. per lb in Cotton. See market under proper head.

☞The Congressional Banquet to Kossuth came off at Washington on Wednesday last. Kossuth made an eloquent address, as did also Secretary Webster and Senator Cass Both spoke in high terms of Kossuth and the cause and principle he advocates, the latter declaring himself in favor of intervention to sustain the great national law which prescribes that one person shall not interfere with the concerns of another. He was willing to vote for such a declaration to morrow in the name of the American people. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Congress.

January 7.—We find little of interest in the proceedings of the Senate.

At 1 o'clock the House was called to order and the journal read.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Carter introduced Gov. Kossuth and announced his presence in the House.

Mr. Speaker Boyd welcomed him, and invited him to a seat.

Kossuth, in the following brief and appropriate remarks, acknowledged the distinguished honor thus conferred upon him.

Sir—It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached to success, the legislative authorities of this great Republic bestow honors upon a presented exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact. Sir, I thank, in my own and in my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States for the honor of this cordial welcome.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Friday.

A vast number of members and others then pressed around Kossuth, and were introduced to him.

JOYNER'S DEPOT, N. C., Jan. 8, '52.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—Gents:—As the new year always brings forward the time for me to pay my subscription, I take this day for the purpose. And I will also send you a new year's gift, that is, a new subscriber.

Please send my paper for this year, and also send one to ———, to same office. I have enclosed you a five dollar bill. Yours, truly, H. HARDY.

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio—Later from Havana, the Isthmus and the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Jan 7.

The steamship Ohio arrived here last night. She sailed from Chagres on the evening of Dec 22d: arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 24th, and left for Havana the next day, where she arrived on the 30th. She sailed thence for New York, on the 31st

The Ohio spoke the U. S. steamer Saranac, bound for San Juan de Nicaragua. Officers and crew all well.

Passengers from Caldera, two days' journey north of Valparaiso, state that it was reported on the 28th of Nov. that General Cruz was marching from the South with 6000 insurrectionists on Santiago. Gen. Bulnes had left to meet him with about the same number of men. An engagement was soon expected. Business matters in Valparaiso continued in an unsettled state.

A COMMENTARY UPON ABOLITIONISM.—Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, says the Richmond Dispatch, is a gentleman of great piety, was the owner of a large plantation and one hundred slaves. A few years ago he was seized with the emancipation fever, and resolved to set them all free. He gave up to their use for three years, the plantation and all that was upon it; horses, cattle, farming utensils, and all, telling them that if they succeeded well, at the end of that time, they should have their freedom and all they had made. When the time expired, he found that they had made nothing, that the stock was all killed for their use, and that all the farming implements were destroyed, that the horses had died and not been replaced, that there was no corn in the corn-house, or cotton at the gin, and that they were on the point of starvation. He became satisfied that they were incapable of of shifting for themselves, and very wisely took them once more under his own charge.

A Faithful and Courageous Slave.

The La Grange Monument relates the following reminiscence of the Texas revolutionary struggle, on the authority of Col. Chancey Johnson, of Bastrop:

"When the brave Maverie was taken prisoner at that city, his lady, then in La Grange, hearing of the capture of her husband, put a purse of gold into the hands of a trusty negro, with directions for him, at all hazards, to deliver it safely to his master, then in captivity. While on the road endeavoring to fulfil this important trust, he fell in with and joined the company of the lamented Dawson, when within ten or twelve miles of San Antonio. As is well known, this party was met by a portion of the Mexican army, and all killed but sixteen; forty being already slain, the balance surrendered. (except the negro.) deeming it unavailing to contend longer with such unequal odds. This noble fellow continued to fight with such desperation and effect, that it attracted the attention and admiration of Col. Carasco, of the Mexican cavalry, who rushed forward, determined to save his life. He ordered his men to disarm, but not kill him They succeeded in getting his rifle, but the negro seized a piece of mosquite timber, and with it knocked three of the Mexican lancers from their horses. Carasco had to order him to be shot in self-defence."

Letter from Mrs. Thrasher.

HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1851.

To the Editors of Picayune:

Gentlemen—I learn that Mr. Owen is boasting quite publicly of a letter of thanks received from Mr. J. S. Thrasher.

On the morning that my son was taken from his prison to be hurried into exile, he sent Mr. Owen a letter; but it was to thank him for all he has suffered from him; to thank him for the long voyage he was compelled to make; and for all letters that have been found upon his table unopened, as he firmly believes Mr. Owen to be the cause of all; nor is he alone in this belief. Mr. Owen has played a double part; withholding from this Government papers, protests and instructions, which my son wished him to present, and forcibly; and has assisted this Government in causing his ruin.

In my last interview with my son, among his last words were these: "Mother, if I had not gone to Mr. Owen on that fatal morning, and implored him to, at least, *make the attempt* to save those fifty human lives, I never should have been in this dungeon: nor would my trial have taken the course it has done. I also said to h m, 'And what reply will you make to your country, sir? and to those mothers, and those wives, and those sisters, when they shall ask you 'where is my son, and my husband, and my brother, whom you have pronounced as beyond your right to *interfere* in behalf of?' He has sworn to have his revenge, and now he has it."

I should have written to you before this, but for the fear that Mr. Owen might make yet further trouble for us; but he is now gone. He sailed this morning for Charleston, and can harm us no more. Yours, respectfully, MRS. F P. THRASHER.

Trial of the U. S. Steamer Fulton.

The U. S. steamer Fulton made a trial trip yesterday, she having been completely overhauled and remodeled, and new machinery put into her, within the last few months, under the direction of the Department, and the personal superintendence of the engineer in chief of the navy. The machinery was furnished from the works of Messrs. Henry R. Dunham & Co., of New York. From the rusult of this trial trip the Fulton is thought to be the fastest sea steamer of her draught of water (ten feet) afloat.—She left the navy yard at about 11 o'clock, and took a short trip up the East river. In the meantime the new steam frigate San Jacinto had about three miles the start from the Battery, the Fulton passed her rapidly, at the quarantine, and reached the S. W. spit, twenty miles below this city, twenty-five minutes ahead of her, or nearly nine miles in advance, making twelve miles greater distance run in the same time. Both the steamers had their full supply of coal. The Fulton, having over 220 tons, and being otherwise ready for sea duty, with the exception of her long gun, drew very nearly her greatest depth of water. She ran twenty miles in one hour and nine minutes, and over eighty miles in less than five hours, with the wind and tide on the average more adverse than favorable.—*N. Y. Com. 2d.*

Louis Napoleon's Parentage.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who is more of a man than the world have supposed, is the nephew of the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and grandson of Josephine, his first wife. This captivating woman had two children, both by her first husband—Eugene and Hortense Beauharnois. Louis Bonaparte, father of him who is now at the head of the French people, was the third brother of the great Napoleon, and born at Ajaccio. (Corsica,) on the 2d of September, 1778. His marriage with the daughter of Josephine was not his own choice, but brought about by the joint labor of Napoleon, and especially Josephine, who artfully accomplished many objects by which she hoped to make certain her own position as Empress. The first proposal was made to him in July, 1800, shortly after the return of the First Consul from the campaign, one of the conflicts of which was the battle of Marengo. He then gave it a decided negative. Not long after, it was renewed, but with no better success; and to escape further importunity, Louis Bonaparte made a tour of several months in Germany.

In October, 1801, Josephine, not at all discouraged by the two previous refusals to comply with her proposals, made a fresh assault upon Louis. One evening, during a ball at Malmaison, she took him aside, Napoleon joined the conference, and after a long conversation "they made him give his consent," in the language of Louis himself, and on the 4th of January, 1802, the contract, the civil marriage, and the religious ceremony took place at the private residence of the First Consul in Paris. Hortense Beauharnois had but just left the celebrated boarding school of Madame Campan, and had no different part in the affair than her husband—both being instruments in the hands of the First Consul and Josephine. "Never," wrote Louis, "was there a more gloomy ceremony; never had husband and wife a stronger presentiment of the bitterness of a reluctant and ill-assorted union." And Madame Campan, who was at a ball given in honor of the event, states that "every countenance beamed with satisfaction save that of the bride, whose profound melancholy formed a sad contrast to the happiness she might have been expected to evince; she seemed to shun her husband's very looks, lest he should read in hers the indifference she felt towards him."

VALUE OF SLAVES.—Last Saturday twenty-one slaves, belonging to the estate of Wm. Pendleton, consisting of old and young men, women, and children, and not regarded as above ordinary, were sold in this place at the average price of $553. One negro man, without a trade, sold for $1,028; a woman with a child ten months old sold for $950; and a girl, aged eleven years, for $600. These we understand, are about the rates at which slaves have been selling for some weeks in this market. Negro men are hiring on the public works at from $120 to $150 a year It was predicted that the passage of the Compromise measures would have the effect of cheapening, if not rendering valueless, this species of property. Behold the result.

Lynchburg Virginian.

A western editor thanks a cotemporary for sending him an early account of the conflagration of the village in which the latter resides, and adds:—Although we are opposed to our cotemporary in politics, we are not dead to the finer emotions of friendship, and we fully appreciate our friend's kindness in sending us the earliest news of the entire destruction of the village; and should an opportunity offer itself, we will with pleasure reciprocate the compliment.

One of the letter writers says of Kossuth and Webster, that, while "Webster looks as if he knew all the present and all the past, Kossuth looks as if he knew all the present and all the future." This being true, their two heads should come together—forming a very good drawbridge between the Deluge and the Last Day

Two Roman tablets, says the "Aviador Malaguense," were lately discovered by some workmen at Malaga, made of bronze, and weighing, one 164 and the other 100 pounds. They were found to contain engraved in columns, the local laws of the city of Malaga, at the period when it first became a part of the Roman empire.

The United States Navy at the beginning of this year, consisted of 11 ships of the line, one of 120 guns, the remainder of 80 to 90 guns; 14 frigates of from 50 to 60 guns: 21 sloops of war of from 20 to 16 guns; 7 brigs and schooners, 5 large steamers, 3 2d class steamers, 7 small steamers or tenders, and 5 store vessels—a grand total of 75 vessels of all descriptions. Allowed by law 7,500 men.

Lola Montez.

This noted personage made her *debut* at the Broadway Theatre in New York on Monday evening last. Her success as a danseuse was only partial, but the papers speak in the most rapturous terms of her rare and exquisite beauty. The house was crowded from pit to gallery, but the audience was composed almost entirely of those who wear the bifurcated garments, not more than thirty ladies being in attendance.—The Mirror represents her person as being rather slight, with very slender arms, and very delicate but symmetrical "determinations downwards." Her feet are about the size of full grown mice, and her ankles about as large as a baby's wrist. Her hair is like the raven's plumage, her lips like rosebuds, her teeth like ivory, and her eyes are large, dark, liquid, and veiled by lashes which, like mist before the sun, prevent them from dazzling one entirely. Her style of dancing and manner of dress are rigidly modest, but from the published accounts of her first appearance we should judge that she has made an evident mistake in her choice of a vocation. The Herald says:

After the performance of a pretty comedy, the curtain remained down for a length of time, when the audience became very impatient and excited, and hissed the orchestra, which was trying to divert them during the interval. At length the ring of the bell announced that the curtain was about to rise, when a burst of applause followed, and a cry of "there!" When the curtain was raised a very fine tableau of the whole *corps de ballet* presented itself, amidst loud cheers, and many eyes searched around for Lola Montez, but could not find her.

In a few minutes she made her appearance on the staircase representing a winding path down a mountain, when she was greeted with tremendous applause. She remained on the spot for some time, courtesying low to the audience, who continued to applaud her for several minutes She then descended gracefully, and on reaching the stage was received with another burst of applause, which she again acknowledged with a lady-like bow. She was neatly dressed as a Tyrolean; she looked very thin and girlish—far younger than she is—in fact, not more than sixteen years. She has an uncommon face—it is of an aristocratic mould and mien, and there is something fascinating in the expression.

She appeared as "Petly" in the ballet of the "Tyrolean," composed expressly for her. Her first dance was the Tyrolienne, and was well received, and warmly applauded in many points. Several bouquets were thrown to her by ladies, from the boxes, at the conclusion of this dance.

The next dance was a "*pas de deux*," in which Neri as Daniel, and Lola Montez, danced together. On entering the stage this time she did not receive any applause, and Neri, at the close, was applauded far more enthusiastically by the audience, doubtless because he was a better dancer. She made a false step in this dance which brought down a slight hiss from one or two of the audience.

"The Mountaineer Dance," by the *corps de ballet*, followed, and after its conclusion there was considerable delay in her returning to the stage, when an idea seemed to prevail that she would not come back. There was some hissing in consequence. At length she appeared in a new costume, which accounted for the delay. She looked well and was loudly applauded. Her dress consisted of a very pretty Hungarian satin skirt, striped with white and red, with a military black velvet jacket, faced with gold, and a pretty red hat with a feather. In this dance she was more successful than in the other two. It was a sort of war dance in which she exhibited the martial bearing and military tread remarkably well. She led a company of soldiers off the stage in a sort of dancing step, and was enthusiastically applauded.

The whole performance lasted exactly forty minutes, and just concluded at 9 o'clock. When the curtain fell, she was called for with great vehemence, and on coming in front, was received with great cheering. She said in a weak voice and rather foreign accent, pronouncing the article "the" as "de," "Ladies and gentlemen—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the very kind reception you have given me, a poor stranger in your noble land." She then withdrew.

The dances were plain and simple, and she performed nothing that could be called a feat. None of these performances were her peculiar Spanish dances, in which she excels. As a *danseuse*, she is decidedly inferior to Cerito, Madame Augusta, and others, but there is a nameless grace of nature about her person and movements, which a better artist could not command, but which, however, is not destined to be very lasting.

It was apprehended during the afternoon that Roux (formerly her agent) and a party would come to the theatre and raise such an opposition as would prevent her performing, but there was nothing of the kind—all passed off quietly.

Peaceable Secession.

It was, we think, in the county of Neshoba that the Governor had for a hearer one John Wilkins.—Mr. Wilkins was a plain farmer, rough featured and honest looking. He was a downright, thorough democrat, of the old Hickory stamp. He was at Talledega, the Horse Shoe and New Orleans, and of course knew something of war. Gov. Quitman on this occasion was unusually eloquent. He spoke feelingly of the hardships encountered in fighting his country's battles. Yes, (said he,) when the drums of his country beat to arms, he left his wife and children, and hastened to the scene of conflict. He had marched over burning sands, through mud and through chapparal to find the enemy. He had fought the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, and he had slept upon the ground, *with only one blanket between him and the cold earth*, and his wife and children away back here in Mississippi. He had charged, rallied and charged again at Cherubusco. He had bled in the chapparals of Chepultepec, and he had marched on to the city of Mexico, and raised the American Eagle in the Halls of the Montezumas. He had done all this, and more too, to serve his country, and he was now before the people of Mississippi, willing to serve them again.

Throughout the delivery of this speech, Mr. Wilkins' emotion was uncontrollable—tears galloped over his hardy cheek in rapid succession, and as soon as the Governor descended from the stand, Mr. Wilkins made his way through to where the Governor was standing, and grasping the Governor's hand, he wrung it violently, all the while blubbering as a whipt school-boy. "And you say, Governor," commenced Mr. Wilkins, (snub) "that you left your wife and children (snub, snub,) behind, (snub)."—"Yes, sir," says the Governor. "You say you slept at *Serry Gordy* (snub) in the mud with one blanket? (snub.)" "Yes, sir." "You say you suffered *mightly* at Shepul—(snub)—tepeck? (snub.) and fought all the way to Mexico," (snub, snub.) "Yes, sir." (Snub, snub.) "*Well, Guvner*, (snub) *good bye—you have* (snub) *done enough for your country.* (snub) I'LL HAVE TO VOTE FOR FOOTE.—*North Mississippian.*

Kossuth and Gorgey.

While Kossuth is receiving the enthusiastic sympathy, admiration and assistance of the people of England and the United States, Gorgey, the other great leader of the Hungarian war of Independence, drags on a lonely and monotonous existence at Klagenfurth, in Carinthia, a city much resorted to by pensioned officers of the Austrian army. The New York Tribune says:

There he lives with his family, consisting of his wife, a single child, now but three months old, a woman servant, and a soldier, who was his attendant through the war. He sees little society, hardly a family of the city having sought his acquaintance.—He has but one intimate friend and that is an Englishman. His time is passed in studying chemistry and physics, and his chief amusement is lecturing upon physical chemistry to a few persons. Of money he has plenty; from the Austrian government he receives a yearly pension of 3,000 florins; and from that of Russia he has received 60,000 silver rubles. He is very seldom seen in public; about once a month his wife prevails on him to take a walk for the benefit of his health, but in general he avoids appearing abroad. The common people regard him with aversion.

The contrast in the present condition of these two leaders of Hungary, is no greater than the contrast in their characters and conduct. Each is endowed with eminent abilities, and each, had opportunities seldom allotted to man. Kossuth was faithful to his country and to liberty; Gorgey betrayed both. The one never filled so large a place in the esteem of the affections of the civilized word as now; the other is despised and deserted. The patriot as well as the traitor has his reward.

What is the difference between an uncleanly servant and a chicken? Why, none, for one is a foul domestic, and the other is a domestic fowl.

When is a rushlight like a tombstone? When it is set up for a *late* husband.

Lynching of a Woman in California.

A California letter to the Journal of Commerce, contains the following particulars of the execution of a young girl at Downieville:

She is a Mexican senorita, with all the passions and frailities which attach themselves to the race. One day, she stabbed a man, so that he died in a short time. Public opinion varies as to the enormity of this crime Some assert that it was a wanton and treacherous attack; others consider it to have been an ordinary murder, under circumstances of insufficient but considerable provocation; while many affirm that the blow was struck in defence of her person against a drunken assault. The better opinion is, as far as I can learn, that the killing was unlawful, but under palliating circumstances. It is of little consequence to my present purpose, to examine into the degree of crime. I am merely to relate how a *woman* was punished by unlawful hands in this high noon of the nineteenth century.

It seems that an example was needed in Downieville. Little or no retribution had fallen upon former murderers in that vicinity, and it unfortunately happened that the dead man had many friends in the city, while the girl elicited no sympathy. Her nation was despised, and she was of a character which always draws more companions than friends in California. The many-headed monster cried—"blood for blood!"

The Mountain City is situated at the confluence of two branches of the North Yuba, and is connected with the opposite bank by a long bridge. The cord was thrown over a cross-beam in the middle of this bridge, and thither the infuriated multitude hurried their frail victim. Her bearing was haughty and composed in the highest degree. She was a beautiful girl, but neither her beauty nor unusual roundness of form excited the slightest compassion in the majority.

At this point of the proceedings, a young lawyer mounted the bridge railing, and denounced the whole affair in words of more bitter justice than discretion He was not suffered to speak long. A dozen hands pulled him down, and as many feet were vigorously applied to him along the length of the bridge When upon the opposite bank, he was forbidden to enter Downieville again, under penalty of being tarred and feathered.

Even the perpetrators of this outrage have been shamed into common humanity by the next appeal. A physician, well known in the place, stated upon his professional reputation and most sacred honor, that the girl was *enciente*, and demanded for her the reprieve which was always granted by the merciful common law of England, even in the darkest ages and most barbarous periods. But no! Mercy to a murderer! Time to give birth to another of the viper's blood! They hooted at the idea! The physician was ordered to leave town within three days, for having dared to disturb the majesty of the people, arisen to assert justice.

Meanwhile the girl had been looking on with the utmost nonchalance. At the failure of this last appeal, a scornful smile distorted her lip, and she at once began to perform the last offices for herself.—The *manta* was removed from her head, and given to her paramour, with her watch, purse and ornaments. Her black hair fell in masses over her shoulders, but she calmly grasped the noose, dangling near by, and passed it around her neck, concealed the hideous knot beneath the thick fall of her hair. She made but one request—that her hands might be left untied and free to give the signal. Strange to say, they *did* grant her one privilege, but the one which, in cases, where the nerves were not made of steel, would have been the most injudicious.

She then drew a bunch of cigaritas from her bosom and distributed them among the bystanders, reserving one for herself. This she lighted and half smoked—then drew it from her lips with—"I would do it again, the *maldito*—— ?" She did not finish the sentence, but dropped the cigarita. This was the signal, and her light form shot rapidly up in the air, hardly struggling, so powerful was the will that kept her free arms stiffly pressed against her sides. There she hung over that foaming river—between sky and earth, the mark of deepest disgrace upon all our fair land. Ever since that moment of delirium, the citizens of Downieville have been called by press and people, the "Downevillians."

Contrasted with scenes like these, how lofty have been the motives and actions of the Vigilance Committee! How dastardly, too, those who have infested the Bench and Bar, till "Judge" became a title of doubtful honor in California, and honorable lawyers blushed for their profession!

Origin and Prospects of the Churches in the United States.

We present to those of our readers who take an interest in these matters, the following religious statistics, exhibiting the date of organization and prospects of the different denominations in the United States, taken from the report of the Rev. Dr. Baird, delivered before the Evangelical Alliance Society of England:

The last 36 years, according to Dr. B., have constituted the most prosperous era of our religious history. In this period, the last ligament which united the Church and the State was sundered—in Connecticut in 1816, in Massachusetts in 1833.

The oldest branch of the Protestant Church in this country is the Protestant Episcopal. Its history begins in 1607, with the colonizing of Virginia; and it continued to labor under very serious embarrassments until after the Revolution. It is now in a very flourishing condition. The Congregational branch of the Church comes next in order of time, and is also rapidly augmenting in wealth and numbers. The Baptist branch of the Christian, a the third in order of time. This Church, in its origin, suffered much from the intollerance of the civil governments of Massachusetts and Virginia. In the last sixty years the Baptists have increased their Churches ten-fold, their members more than thirteen-fold, and their ministers nine-fold.

The Presbyterians come next. The first ministers came from Scotland and the North of Ireland. A presbytery was formed in 1705, consisting of seven ministers.

In the last 50 years it has been increased in its ministers nearly twelve fold, churches eight and a half, and nearly nine fold in its members.

The last, in order of time, of the larger religious bodies that have arisen, is the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in 1784, and in 1800 had 40,000 members. Its subsequent increase has been immense. There is reason to believe, says Dr. B., that the membership of this communion has increased more than six times as fast as the population of the country has done since 1784.

In addition to the above large denominations, there is a group of churches, ten in number, which, with few exceptions, use the German language, and are almost all of them offshoots of German bodies in Europe. Emigrations i constantly increasing their strength. To these, not before computed, must be added 500 congregations, or "Meetings of the Society of Friends"—whose numbers do not exhibit a very perceptible increase.

The Roman Catholic Church comes next in order, with 4 archbishops, 30 bishops, 1,073 churches, 1,081 priests, and a population of 1,500,000; also the Unitarians, with about 300 churches, 250 ministers, and 30,000 members; the Christians, with 1,500 churches, as many ministers, and 150,000 members; the Universalists, with 540 preachers, 550 churches, and 875 societies; the Swedenborgians with about 40 small churches, 35 ministers, and 10,000 members, and some German Lutheran churches that are Socinian, as are portions of the Friends.—Of all these bodies, says Dr. B., the Roman Catholics and Unitarians are alone of much account: and their numbers are rapidly increasing from year to year.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—The Westminster *Review* contains an interesting article relating to Africa, from one who claims to have lived for several years on the western coast, whence he made excursions into the country. He says a state of civilization exists among some of the tribes, such as has not been suspected hitherto by those who have judged only from such accounts as have been given of the tribes with which travellers have come in contact. They cannot be regarded as savages, having organized townships, fixed habitations, with regular defences about their cities, engaging in agriculture, and the manufacture of cotton cloths for clothing, which they ornament with handsome dyes of native production, and exhibit handicraft in their conversion of iron and precious metals into articles of use and ornament. The merchants entrust their goods to the care of native traders, in various parts of the country, stored in huts, without protection, yet preserved in entire safety, acts of robbery being very rare. Native traders are held in high respect, especially if wealthy; and in some cases whole tribes engage in the business of itinerant traders, no impediment being offered to them even among nations where a state of war exists.

FLAX COTTON.—A late London paper states, that the Chevalier Clausen, the inventor of the process of preparing Flax-Cotton, has completed his apparatus, and recently exhibited and explained its various stages to a large company. The visitors, consisting of noblemen, eminent members of scientific professions, and others, about one hundred in number, who had been invited, were highly gratified by his exhibition, which was entirely successful. The process is said to combine, with the preparation of the flax-cotton, the great advantage of bleaching flax in a few hours, without the slightest injury to the strength of the fibre. It is thought to be a highly important invention, and to be likely, in a great measure, to take the place of cotton.

The present House of Representatives of Texas is composed of sixty eight members, of whom twenty-nine are farmers, twenty-two lawyers, seven planters, two mechanics, one printer, and one stock raiser.

The Senate consists of twenty-six members, of whom twelve are farmers, ten lawyers, two physicians, one mechanic, and one merchant.

Of the whole Legislature, seventeen members are from Tennessee, twelve from Virgina, nine from South Carolina, ten from North Carolina, eight from Georgia, seven from Alabama, six from Kentucky, five from Miss., three from Massachuseuts, two from Louisiana, two from Pennsylvania, one from Florida, one from Ohio, one from Illinois, one from the West Indies, one from Canada, one from Germany, and three foreigners. Of the whole, seventy seven are natives of the slave States, and seven of the free States of the Union.

SKATING BLOOMERS.—The Boston Herald says that a large number of their citizens "were regaled on Saturday afternoon with the spectacle of some 15 or 20 young ladies in the Bloomer custome, skating on Black Bay. The ladies proved themselves to be most excellent and graceful skaters, not one of them catching a fall." They probably might have catched a fall, if they had tried to, but undoubtedly they preferred catching a beaux to slipping up—most ladies do.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—Louis Bonaparte being asked a definition of the freedom of the press, replied, that it consisted in editors holding the same opinions which he did!

It is said the Chinese measure cold by a thermometer of jackets. They dress more thickly instead of using fire. "Three jackets" is a cool day—"six jackets" keenly cold—from "ten to fifteen jackets" dreadfully severe.

BE SOMETHING.—You may rely upon your present possessions, or on your future prospects, but these riches may fly away, or hopes may be blighted, and if you have no place of your own, in such case ten to one you will find your path beset with thorns. Want may come upon you before you are aware of it, and having no profession, you find yourself in anything but an enviable condition. It is therefore important that you should be *something*. Don't depend upon fortune, for she is a fickle support, which often fails when you lean upon her with the greatest confidence. Trust to your own exertions.

Russia's Naval force is estimated as follows: Four ships of the line of 120 guns each: 6 ships of the line of 100 to 110 guns each: 26 ships of the line of 80 to 90 guns each; 18 ships of the line of 70 to 80 guns each; 4 frigates of 60 guns each: 24 frigates of 40 to 50 guns each: 34 war steamers, and above 40 corvettes, schooners, &c. The number of seamen maintained by Russia is stated at 42,000.

THE ICE ON THE OHIO RIVER was so thick on the 26th ultimo, near Madison, Indiana, that a wagon and horses crossed over on it—a feat which had not been performed for a dozen years previously Since then, however the river has been partially navigable

A member of the Tennessee Legislature, one Mr. Thompson, declares himself opposed to all railroads. He regards them as injurious to the country and to the morals of towns, and was in favor of a law directing the Attorney General to prosecute the traveling orators who go about the country to advocate them.

Dr. Noah Gilman, of Frankfort, Me., a temperance lecturer, has been fined $20 and costs, for having several gallons of rum concealed in a flour barrel.

Since champagne became a common beverage, the wealth of Newark has more than quadrupled. Singular coincidence, isn't it?

A stove has been invented for the comfort of travelers. It is put under the feet, and a mustard plaster upon the head which draws the heat through the whole system!

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on the file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed

SEAL. Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOS. SETTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-te

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith*, *John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson, and William Humpston, have fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, known as Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D, 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
THOMAS SETTLE, JR., *Private Secretary.*
Jan. 2, 1852 17-6t-2aw

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 9—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 40 passenger.

Jan. 9—Schr Wake, Brigs, 72 hours from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Almira Joy, Parritt, from Charleston, in ballast, to Adams, Brother & Co.

Brig Eliza Waite, Hutchinson, reported yesterday, from Curacao, is consigned to Adams, Brother & Co.

Jan. 9—Steamer Fawn, Scott, from Lyons' Landing, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

Schr. Wm. Icecraft, Burns, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 22 passengers.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton, &c., and about 30 passengers.

Brig Times, Hinkley, from Charleston, to ———; with 800 sacks salt, to Miles Costin.

Bark Sumpter, Humphreys, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

CLEARED.

Jan. 9—Schr. M. B. Mahony, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 1052 bbls. rosin, 135 do. spirits turpentine, 32 pigs lead, 831 bushels pea nuts, 5 boxes, 5 trunks, 10 bbls. dried fruit, 12 bales yarn, 1 hhd. wax, 17,455 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, with mdze. for sundry persons

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by D. Fanks, with 3 boats in tow.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by M. Costin. Exports to-morrow.

Jan. 9—Schr. Jos. H. Flanner, Van Gilder, for Porto Rico, by George Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber, and 100,000 contract shingles.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston.

Brig Tangier, Parks, for Matanzas, by Potter & Kidder; with 120,000 feet lumber.

Brig Arcturus, Katon, for Porto Rico, by DeRosset & Brown; with 100,000 feet lumber, and 50,000 shingles.

Brig Zebra, Mitchell, for New Orleans, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 1630 bbls. naval stores.

Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, for Baltimore by J. & D. McRae & Co.,; with naval stores and cotton.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9—There was quite an animated and exciting demand yesterday for cotton, during which former prices were fully recovered, the market closing at an upward tendency. The sales amounted to 3,700 bales, at extremes from 6½ to 8¾c.; the bulk of 2,100 bales at 8 a 8¼, and 70 bales at 8¾